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Cambria Freeman.

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New Bedford, June 1, 1888.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five members of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, our breath seemed rotten. Take it all and large we were pretty badly off. All our medicine was accidentally destroyed, but the cook had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered in it quicker than I have ever seen men get sick by any other treatment for scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Sealing no medicine in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being the best in any, I thought you ought to know of it, which is why I send you the facts.

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Barnstaple, S. Africa, March 7, 1885.

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SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

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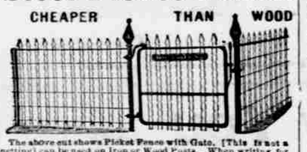

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KINDNESS.

Like a sheltering rock when the simoom is nigh;
Like a spring in the desert embowered we find
Like rain to the grass that is withered and dry:
Like dew to the flowers when the sun has declined—
Is the angel of kindness, in sympathy's guise.
To the weak and the weary, who faint by the way;
Who faint and are sad, as life's cherished prize
Is wrenched from the grasp in the heat of the day.

It comes like the rainbow, gorgeous and bright:
On the brow of the cloud, portentous and dread;
It comes like the daybreak of God's blessed light,
When the night has been long and tears have been shed.

'Tis the song and refrain that the glad angels sang
When the Peace-Prince was cradled in poverty's arms;
And good will to mortals from Heaven outrang,
Whose solace and succor humanity warms.

O, these words are the sweetest on earth or in Heaven!
Kindness and charity—peace and good-will—
'Till a love that is Godlike to all may be given,
And each human heart with kindness shall thrill.

—Lizzie P. E. Hansell, in Christian Inquirer.

WONDERFUL WHISTLER.

How His Accomplishment Won a Valuable Customer.

It was a perfect night and the incoming ocean lines seemed poised between two firmaments, so truthfully were the stars reflected in the placid sea. The hour was late and gradually the passengers drifted away into the brilliantly lighted salons, or sought their staterooms for a few hours' straying upon the invisible Islands of Dreams; and only a few were still haunting the deck's moon-flecked promenade.

Suddenly the scholarly looking and spectacled young man from Chicago, who had been sitting quietly among a group of friends, with his eyes turned somewhat wistfully toward the not now distant homelands, began to whistle softly a street song that had lingered in his mind since he heard it on the wharf the day he sailed. His companions listened in delighted surprise. Never from mortal lips had issued more dulcet sounds; the voices of a hundred nightingales were all condensed to form the liquid sweetness of his notes. The straggling groups of loungers all about the deck drew near and listened in entranced delight.

"Bravo!" "Encore!" "Encore!" came from every side; and warbling the changes of various melodies, he finally thrilled his hearers with the measures of dear "Home, Sweet Home."

Silence, deeper than all uttered praise, settled on every soul. Only the music floated upon the listening air. Bright eyes smiled out across the sea through mists of homesick tears, and Helen Harper, who was standing near the flag, furled for the night close round its lofty staff, reached up to loosen a starry fold and draw it down across her lovely lips.

"Well," said her mother, her brisk voice broken by a sudden closing in her throat. "I remember of reading, years ago, a poem entitled 'Whistling in Heaven.' The idea seemed strange—almost irreverent—to me then, but I am now fully prepared to think that the angels' songs may well have such accompaniments!"

"How did you acquire such an unusual accomplishment, Mr. K?" asked the younger woman. "Did you, like Hiawatha, learn of every bird its language?"

"I think Whittier's description of the barefoot boy with cheeks of tan' echoing all the voices of the fields would picture my childhood days better," he answered. And then, turning to Mrs. Harper, he said:

"Your remark reminded me of an experience I had a number of years ago—although I guess it's pretty late for story telling."

"Do let us have it!" they all exclaimed.

Mr. K. looked out over the star-gemmed waters reflectively. "It was more years ago than I realized when I recalled the incident," he said. "I was little more than a boy and had just started in, with a capital of hopes, to make my own way in the world. I was traveling for a wholesale house in Chicago and covered small inland towns within a radius of a few hundred miles of that center. While reasonably successful everywhere else, I was kept dissatisfied by the fact that the largest dealer in a Michigan village in my circuit would have nothing to do with me. The home firm observed with displeased surprise that Mr. Gray's name was never on my order sheet, and time after time I renewed my solicitations for his patronage, only to be gruffly and unceremoniously dismissed.

"One rainy day in early spring I was in the town, and as my way led past his door I gathered my courage for a last attack. There was the usual terse dialogue, and then the proprietor turned abruptly away and went into his little private office, which was built up like a huge box in the center of the store—something after the fashion of Tim Linkinwater's den in the office of the Cheeryble Brothers.

"Outside the rain poured furiously, and I sat down on an empty cracker box to wait for it to slacken. I began whistling in an undertone, as much to rally my spirits as anything, I guess, and presently the door of the office unclosed the width of a couple of inches and the rasping voice of the obdurate storekeeper called:

"'John, who's that?'

"'The young man from Chicago, sir,' answered the lanky youth, respectfully.

"I finished the air.

"'John,' came the voice again, 'tell him he might give us another tune.'

"I complied, and at its close the dealer was sitting beside me on the cracker box.

"'Give me your book, young man,' he said; 'when you want an order for your house here you can—just whistle for it.'

"He slapped his hand down on his knee and laughed at his own joke and astonished me by giving me at once a large and important order. That was the beginning of it. He became one of our best customers, always insisting, however, upon the fulfillment of my part of the contract. A little insight into his character proved that the somewhat harsh exterior covered a heart as big and tender as a friend could possibly desire, and the years of our acquaintance resolved our relations into those of remarkable confidence and comradeship."

Mr. K. paused, the serious look deepening on his face.

"And then?"—Helen Harper knew that there must be more to the story.

"Our acquaintance had covered a period of three years," he resumed, "increasing all the time in intimacy and mutual esteem, and one day as we returned from a late drive through the country together Mr. Gray said, with a little nervous shifting of the lines and a catch in his usually smooth voice: 'K., I've a favor to ask of you. I'm a bluff sort of a man, as you have reason to know, but I know you'll give me credit for a reasonable share of common sense. What I want to say is this: You've been coming to this town for quite a spell now, and like as not you'll keep right on coming as long as you're on the road. Every time you have been here for the last three years you have been in my store, and you've humored the old man by sitting there along in the twilight and whistling for him. And I tell you now, wherever I am that music is good enough for me. Now, my boy, when you come here again and go into my store to ask for me they will tell you that I am dead. I know it. We need make no words about it. And then I want you to take this horse and drive over the hill to that little cemetery you can just see up there, and find where they have laid me. Then (nonsense, boy, I know what I am talking about!)—I want you to sit down on the mound that covers me and whistle. Whistle the hymns and songs, the airs from the operas and the songs of the street, any and all of them—'

"I expostulated with him, referred him to his perfect health and tried to laugh away his morbid fancy, but it would not do. In a minute I had promised and his hand had closed over mine with the earnest: 'Thank you, lad, thank you. I shall hear you!'

The women drew their wraps a little closer, and one of the men said, nervously:

"Deuced uncomfortable statement!"

"Well," continued Mr. K., "I was sent on another route after that and it was nearly a year before I again visited Mr. Gray's town. I had heard nothing from him in that time and our odd agreement did not occur to me until I saw the unfamiliar faces at the store. I asked for my old friend only to learn that he had been dead three months, and I am not ashamed to say that a chill, sharper than that of the autumn air, ran over me when I remembered my promise at our last meeting. I frankly own that I tried to get out of it, but taking the horse I drove out to his pleasant home, just on the edge of town. His widow greeted me very kindly and I at once made known my errand, which was to secure her consent to the canceling of my rashly-made agreement. To my surprise she held me to its fulfillment.

"'Mr. Gray was very much in earnest when he made his singular request, I am sure,' she said. 'A few moments before he died he told me to tell you that he would be listening. I did not understand what he meant then, but you have brought the explanation. I must insist upon your keeping your promise to my husband.'

"Well, I drove up over the hill to the little cemetery that he had pointed out, and while the glow faded from the western sky and shadows grew and purpled into twilight, I sat upon the grave and whistled just as I had promised, perfectly conscious all the while that he—was listening."

The story was done and the little group had said "good night." But the teller of the tale, Herman H. Kohlsaat, now publisher of the Chicago Inter Ocean, still sat in the moonlight, softly whistling and thinking how a shaft of liquid silver was shining in a window that he knew, touching the sunny head of his own little Katherine, who, like Thackeray's little maiden, would soon be waking—and making a prayer at home for him.—Grace Duffie Roe, in Chicago Post.

DELICIOUS PUDDINGS.

COCOANUT PUDDING.—One and one-half pints of milk, one-half cupful of milk cracker crumbs, one-half cupful of sugar, two eggs, one-half cupful of cocoanut, butter the size of an egg. Mix, and bake about one hour.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One cupful of milk, one egg, one tablespoonful of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-half cupful of sugar, one pint of flour. Mix, and bake one-half hour. Serve with liquid sauce.

CRANBERRY PUDDING.—One cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, butter the size of an egg. Break one egg into a cup, beat, fill up with milk. Stir all together and add one pint of cranberries. Bake.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—One cupful of molasses, one cupful of sweet milk, one cupful of chopped raisins, one-half cupful of butter, three and one-half cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of spices. Steam three hours. Serve with liquid sauce.

DELMONICO PUDDING.—One quart of milk, three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, six tablespoonfuls of sugar, the yolks of five eggs. Mix, and cook five minutes in the double boiler. Pour into a pudding dish and bake one-half hour. Beat the whites with six tablespoonfuls of sugar, flavor with lemon or vanilla, spread over the top and brown in the oven.—Good Housekeeping.

LITTLE BITS OF NEWS.

THE Isle of Man has no pawn shop.

QUEEN VICTORIA speaks ten languages.

GLASS blowing is represented on an Egyptian monument dating 2,009 B. C.

IN the space of one minute the polypus can change its form one hundred times.

IT is a point of honor that Moorish women never know their own ages. They have no birthday celebrations.

IN Chinese the letter "i" has 145 ways of being pronounced, and each pronunciation has a different meaning.

THE parish of St. Marylebone has as many as three thousand buildings, officially described as factories and workshops.

PLASTER of Paris, mixed with an equal portion of oatmeal and a small quantity of sugar, soon settles cockroaches.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE PEST.

The Grasshopper Crop Is One That Never Fails.

Farmers Get One Dollar a Bushel from the State for Harvesting the Lively and Destructive Insects.

New Hampshire has a new crop. Grasshoppers. The state pays the farmers for the product. The price is one dollar a bushel. Mr. A. T. Burleigh, of Franklin, last year gathered ninety bushels, for which he received ninety dollars. Of course the state does not pay for the cultivation of the insects. They are a plague, and a bounty of one dollar per bushel is provided by law for their destruction.

A Boston Herald writer met Mr. Burleigh the other day, and was led by curiosity to inquire how ninety bushels of the lively little fellows could be captured.

"The farmers have been troubled by the grasshoppers more or less for the past twelve years," said Mr. Burleigh. "We do not know where they originated or how they came, but they are here, and it seems that they have come to stay. They are worse some years than others. In 1885 I caught one hundred and nineteen bushels. My best catch was thirty-nine bushels in one day. In an area two miles long and one mile and a half wide five hundred bushels were caught and destroyed, besides those plowed in when too small to hop out of the furrow. These grasshoppers hatch about the first of June, and are so small one would not notice them were it not for the rustling noise they make hopping in the grass. At this period you can destroy them only by plowing them in."

"Pardon me, but this process would bring you no bounty. What I wish to know is how you catch them."

"I was about to say that those which are not plowed in we endeavor to catch. In order to do this they must be about half grown and able to jump or fly. We have constructed a machine which carries two pans of galvanized iron eight feet long, sixteen inches wide, four inches deep, and having a back eighteen inches high. These pans are divided into three sections and fastened to wooden shoes, into which they are set about one and one-half inches from the ground. This apparatus is attached to a pair of wheels with a long axle—one that runs through the wheels about eighteen inches being the best. The pans are filled with an emulsion—either kerosene and water, soft soap and water, chloride of lime and water, or any of the soap powders are good. Each section of the pans holds about three gallons of water, and has to be refilled for each catch. To catch the grasshoppers to advantage one should take them early in the morning or at sunset, when they are on the grass feeding. Two men and two horses are needed for each machine, as one horse could not stand it to drag the heavy apparatus through the grass, for one must drive fast to catch the little pests."

"What is the extent of the injury they are capable of inflicting?"

"To tell how much damage they do is like valuing something you do not have. In three days they will spoil a piece of grass that would cut two tons per acre, and in one day they have destroyed a half acre of onions."

"Have you endeavored to get rid of the intruders by other methods?"

"Yes. The grasshoppers hatch every season. You can easily find their eggs in September or October, or in the spring. We have tried burning, rolling and drowning, as well as plowing, but the grasshopper machine is the only thing that will conquer them. There is but a week or ten days that you can catch them, this being when they are about half-grown, and before they can fly far. The bounty of one dollar per bushel, which we receive from the state, just about pays for the time and expense of catching."

"I suppose the farmers generally are waging war on the hoppers?"

"To a greater or less extent all of them are fighting them. A neighbor of mine caught sixteen bushels last season."

"What was your loss last year?"

"They destroyed more than half of my hay crop, spoiled six acres of oats, ruined half an acre of onions, and damaged my carrots to the extent of forty or fifty dollars, besides clearing out an acre of beans so clean you would not know that anything had been planted on the land."

The New Hampshire law, offering a bounty for grasshoppers, was passed in 1891. At the office of the secretary of state in Concord it was learned that "in 1844 there appeared on one or two farms in Franklin and one farm in Canterbury a certain species of grasshopper, or locust, that was very destructive to vegetation. The insects did not move around much, but ate everything clean where they located, and became so thick that they could be collected in large quantities. They differ from the common grasshopper in that they are not so lively and come in much greater numbers. It was to cause their extermination that the law was passed. Of the common kind of grasshoppers a bushel could hardly be collected in a season, but these locusts are so plentiful that they can be gathered by the bushel, and farmers rig up machinery for the purpose."

To Be Called Elijah.

Children have been admirably drilled in Bible detail. They know more about it than three-fourths of their Sunday school teachers. They have learned the story of Moses till they can say it as pat as the multiplication table. But I do not find any living interest in Moses. There is one of the grandest life stories in history, and they seem to have no feeling about it. And that need not be so. I remember one of my Sunday school teachers in Chicago telling me how troubled she had been because she was afraid she was not making the stories of the prophets interesting to her boys. But one day she was comforted, for she heard from the mother of one of them that the lad had come home the Sunday before, and, after sitting silent awhile, suddenly burst out at the dinner table: "Well, I do think Elijah was a fine fellow; and, if ever I have a kid of my own, I mean to call him Elijah!" Of course, it is only a rare teacher who can teach that way.—Brook Hereford, in Contemporary Review.

THE OLD SPITE LANE.

The Spite Lane runs along the line 'twixt
Slocum's farm and ours,
A narrow space between each fence where
nothing grows but flowers.
The relic of a silly feud that smoldered many
years,
That caused harsh words between the men and
roused our mothers' fears;
A country quarrel long ago, a quarrel firm and
set,
Here where lives are narrow and people won't
forget.
We children keep the quarrel not, although its
mark is plain,
For there between our meadows green still runs
the old Spite Lane.

Sometimes when father sits about, at peace
with all the world,
The country paper on his knee, the smoke
wreaths 'bout him curled,
I drop a hint on foolish spites that run to cruel
ends,
And how much nicer it would be if *neighbors* all
were friends.
He'll snap out: "No! I'll fight it out! Them
Slocums can't beat *me!*"
But he ain't as hearty in it now as what he
used to be;
When 'cross the line he'd shake his fist and
fairly almost swear,
While ol' man Slocum with his men would
holler: "Jest you dare!"
But, then, those times, I think, are gone; they'll
never come again—
And some bright day we'll tear away the silly
old Spite Lane.

For, often in the eventide, when at the pasture
bars
The cow bells tinkle in the dusk beneath the
summer stars,
Sweet Laura Slocum steals away to meet me
once again—
No angry words can *then* be heard across the
old Spite Lane.
Old feuds, old hates, old quarrels harsh, young
hearts can end them thus,
The fences mark a lovers' lane just wide enough
for us.
The Spite Lane runs along the line 'twixt
Slocum's farm and ours;
It marks a path of sullen wrath—but naught
grows there save flowers!

—Roy L. McCardell, in Puck.

A PLOT SPOILED.

Why Mr. Willoughby Didn't Get a Wished for Loan.

The sun had just dipped behind the steely surface of the frozen river; the chill of coming twilight sent a tremulous shiver through the woods, tinkling the icicles like a string of fairy bells as it went.

"Good, seasonable weather," thought Squire Merriford, as he came out to look at the big thermometer that always hung, summer and winter, beside the porch door. "Halloo, Steele! Is that you?"

"Yes, squire, it is I," said Milford Steele. "Is Josephine at home?"

"She's at home, but—the fact is—she's pretty considerably engaged just at present."

"That means, I suppose, that Leslie Willoughby is calling?"

Squire Merriford made no direct answer, but stared hard at the thermometer.

"Perhaps," went on the merciless catechist, "you could let me have the money you promised toward the church debt this evening? There is a vestry meeting the day after to-morrow, and—"

The squire coughed dubiously.

"Well, the fact is," said he, "it ain't convenient just at present. The church'll have to wait. I'm makin' arrangements to let out all the cash I can spare now on bond and mortgage. A man don't get such an opportunity every day, Steele, you know."

"I should think not," said Steele, dryly. "Nine per cent seems like a very nice little arrangement, but suppose the question of usury is raised?"

"It won't be," said the squire, confidently. "It's between friends, you know."

"I need not ask who this liberal-hearted friend is," said Mr. Steele; "Mr. Willoughby, of course."

"Suppose it is?" cried the squire testily; "what then?"

"Mr. Merriford," said Steele, earnestly, "you are an older man than I am, yet I cannot forbear from entreating you to pause and reflect before you invest your whole property in such an unsafe speculation as this. What do you know about this Leslie Willoughby?"

"I know he's Chief Justice Chapman's nephew."

"He says so."

"And he owns four thousand acres of land out west."

"According to his own account."

"And he might be a member of congress if he chose."

"Rather improbable that."

"And he owns a lot o' property in the upper part of the city of New York."

"Pardon me, but I do not credit all this. I sincerely believe that he is deceiving both you and your daughter."

The squire grew very red in the face.

"I wasn't born yesterday, and it ain't for you to set up to dictate to me. And if Josephine fancies him more'n she does you—"

"She is quite welcome to her preference," sharply interrupted Steele. "Good evening, Mr. Merriford."

He walked quickly away down the snowy road, the blood boiling in his veins. He loved Josephine Merriford heartily—he respected the good-hearted old squire, but just now he felt that he was almost banished from their counsels.

"If I could but prove all that I suspect," murmured he to himself as he crossed the little bridge that spanned a brawling rivulet.

A hand fell on his shoulder at the same instant.

"Hallo, Sprowle! I'm punctual to the second, you see."

Steele stared round, without immediately answering to this unexpected greeting.

"Well, then, Mr. Leslie Willoughby, Esq., if you like that better," cried the stranger, with a burst of laughter. "Have you raised that sum of money yet? That's what I want to know. Because old Samuels is getting crusty, and— The deuce!"

Just at that moment, looking full into his face, the stranger discovered his mistake.

"I am not Leslie Willoughby," said Steele composedly, "but I can tell you where he is. Just at present he is making love to Squire Merriford's daughter, and trying to induce the old man to lend him money."

"That won't do, you know!" cried the man, who was evidently a little the worse for liquor. "Nohow you can fix it, that won't do. No lovemaking! 'Cause he's married to my sister Eliza, Peter Sprowle is! I don't blame him for not livin' with Eliza—she's got a temper like vinegar; but he ha'n't no business to make love to another girl—not while I'm around."

"You have arrived just in time then. Perhaps you wouldn't mind letting the young lady know that your friend is already married."

"I'd just like to put a spoke in Pete Sprowle's wheel! I believe in honor among thieves; but I'm hanged if I don't think Pete means to do me this time."

Josephine Merriford was a very pretty girl, cherry cheeked and dimpled, with innocent hazel-dark eyes and a red, laughing mouth; and the fire-light made a fair picture of her as she sat by the great, old-fashioned hearthstone, with Leslie Willoughby suspiciously close to her.

"It's easily done," coaxed Mr. Willoughby, stroking his long, waxed mustache. "Just to step down to the nearest parson's—and, whew! we're off to New York, man and wife, by the evening train."

"But poor papa, Mr. Willoughby!"

"He won't mind, once it's over. I can easily telegraph to him from New York. By Jove, won't that meddling old bean of yours—Steele is his name, isn't it?—stare!"

And Leslie Willoughby indulged in a hearty laugh at the idea; but Josephine colored, and then grew pale.

"Don't Leslie," she replied: "Milford Steele has always been a good and true friend to me."

"I dare say, I dare say. Well, Josie, just you get your father to advance that one hundred dollars and we'll give 'em all the slip. We'll take the eight train—"

"No, you won't—not if I know it," interrupted a gruff voice. "For my sister Eliza, your lawful wedded wife, Pete Sprowle, you know—she ain't neither dead nor divorced. And you're no more Justice Chapman's nephew than I'm stepfather to Queen Victoria—and your name ain't Willoughby—and you're a confounded scoundrel and a villain, Pete Sprowle—that's what you be."

And Leslie Willoughby, struggling to his feet with a face of wrath and confusion, found himself face to face with his respected brother-in-law and coplotter and Milford Steele.

"Slanderer! this is your work!" gasped he, aiming a blind blow at the latter.

"And I am proud of it," declared Steele; "or, rather, I shall be, when I've kicked you out of this house."

Word and deed were simultaneous, and in another second Josephine and Steele were alone in the room.

"Oh, Milford!" she faltered, "can this be true? or am I dreaming?"

"It is true, Josie, that you are saved—that yonder miscreant is a married man, as well as an unprincipled adventurer."

"Dear Milford, how can I ever thank you?" she murmured, lifting her soft brown eyes to his face.

"I will tell you, Josie—one of these days."

Squire Merriford could hardly believe his own ears when he heard the tale.

"I came precious near being an old fool," observed he sagely, and there was some truth in his remark.—Chicago Mail.

DIZZIED BY SUCCESS.

Ludicrous Antics of a Great Man Upon a London Street.

James Hinton, the celebrated aurist and essayist, was one of those men who are absolutely oblivious to the impression made upon the world by their own eccentricities of demeanor. He was an odd little man. As some one once said of him: "There never lived a man with a whiter soul, a warmer heart or a shriller voice." He wrote a book that set the world talking, and also leaped at once into a fine medical practice. One day J. C. Jeaffreson was walking along a London street, when he heard his own name uttered in a high treble. He says:

"Turning quickly round, I saw a little, fragile man dancing about the pavement in high excitement, to the considerable inconvenience of wayfarers. It was James Hinton. Jumping up to me, he shook my hand, with convulsive tags, as he ejaculated:

"'I am so very glad, so inexpressibly glad to see you! I have so often wished to see you and tell you all that has happened!'

"Having, by this time, shaken my hand with more than sufficient cordiality, he stepped back a few paces and, in doing so, blundered against a stout lady, and knocked a small boy down into the gutter. After viewing me in the right perspective, he danced up to me again, and then danced before me, ejaculating in the highest notes of his shrill voice:

"'I am so delighted to see you! There is so much for us to talk about! So many things have happened that I want to tell you about! Do you know, I am a successful man, a very successful man? I became a success all in a minute. Isn't it ludicrous? You never expected me to be a successful man. No one thought it in the least degree possible that I should be a success. No one! no one! no one! See! that's my carriage! Those are my horses! Is it not absurd? Do, my dear fellow, say it is absurd that I should drive about London in my own carriage!'

"Having thus, in complete innocence, entertained a London crowd by his antics, he stepped into the wonderful carriage and drove away, beaming."

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

NOBILITY consists in virtue.—Don Quixote.

BETTER not be at all than not be noble.—Tennyson.

MODESTY, prudence, wit and civility are the elements of true nobility.—German Proverb.

CHARACTER is not cut in marble, it is not something solid and unalterable. It is something living and changing, and may become diseased as our bodies do.—George Eliot.

THE face of a woman, whatever be the force or extent of her mind, whatever be the importance of the object she pursues, is always an obstacle or a reason in the story of her life.—Mme. de Stael.

Where It Came From.

The expression "from pillar to post" is derived from a custom practiced in the riding schools of olden times. The pillar was placed in the center of the ground, and the posts were arranged two and two around the circumference of the ring at equal distances. Hence "from pillar to post" signified going from one thing to another without any definite purpose.

METAPHORICALLY SPEAKING.

What Is Meant by Warm and Cold Clothing.

When we speak of warm or cold clothing we use as absolute

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - JUNE 15, 1894.

Of the $200,000,000 feet of logs that escaped at the time of the flood, 35,000,000 will be hauled back on cars to Williamsport to be sawed.

THE bill to increase the pensions of the survivors and widows of the Mexican wars from $8 to $12 a month has been agreed upon by the house committee on pensions. Commissioner Lochren estimates that the additional appropriation necessary to meet this increase will not exceed $1,300,000 per annum.

THERE is a sugar planter in Louisiana who received this year under the McKinley sugar bounty law $376,000 bounty. Does that indicate that we had free sugar under the McKinley regime? This money goes to an individual. Under the Wilson bill the money will go to the government for the benefit of all.

WITH the long contention over the tariff bill at an end, and the schedules fairly in operation, a change for the better will be inaugurated—not a big business boom, nor the "flush times" that are still remote—but a perceptible turn in the tide and a turn in the right direction—the beginning of the end of a protracted period of suspense, with its accompanying stringency, distress, and general stagnation of industries.

ACCORDING to the best estimates obtainable, the coal operators of Pennsylvania alone have thus far lost one million five hundred thousand dollars by the strike in the soft coal districts. The miners have lost half a million in wages and the railroads a million and a half in freights. In addition there is the loss to shippers, coal handlers and to general business which cannot now be estimated but which must be very large. The masses sympathize with the miners, but when a man is suffering himself he has little sympathy to waste on other unfortunates.

THE fourth draft of the pending tariff bill, which was laid before he senate for consideration the 2nd of last April, names the 30th day of June as the time when the law shall go into effect. That day ends the fiscal year, and throughout the prolonged debate, which has since occupied the senate, Mr. Jones and Mr. Harris have contended they would begin collecting duties under the new law with the beginning of the new year. The present condition of things hardly supports their belief. There are several very important scnedules yet to be considered, to say nothing of matters that have been left open pending final action when the bill comes out of the committee stage and goes into the senate.

A SON of Jesse Berkheimer, of Green-Ridge, York county, made a narrow escape from a horrible death. He and another boy, Edward Rohrbaugh, were in a grain warehouse watching the wheat being transferred from a bin by means of a chute into a car. The chute becoming clogged, the boys jumped into the bin to push the grain down They were caught by the wheat when it began to move. Rohrbaugh managed to get out, but he could not extricate his companion, who was down in and covered. The chute was speedily closed, but the lad was out of sight. A partition was broken down and the wheat permitted to run into an adjoining bin, when the body of the unconscious boy was taken out. He was resucitated with great difficulty.

UNTIL the civil war brought upon us the series of high tariffs that began with Morrill's and ended with McKinley's the wealth of the United States was pretty evenly divided not only as between north and south, east and west, but also as between the two great interests—agriculture and manufactures. The Democratic party had been in substantially continuous ascendancy in the government from the inauguration of Washington to that of Lincoln. Its leadership and legislation were all that time untainted with the corrupt influences of the great vested interests that are nowadays based on the protective system, and which, as Senator Vorhees justly said in his speech opening the debate in the senate, have succeeded in placing it "under the duress of a small majority" of that body.

THE Philadelphia *Times* gives the following description of the way Judge Brubaker is running things in Lancaster county: Judge Brubaker continues to scale down the fees that in the past built up snug fortunes for the Lancaster county officials, and as he promised to do just that very thing during the noted triangular contest of a few years ago he is keeping his contract by deeds of performance, and giving the farmers who go to court no end of satisfaction. The district attorney appears to be catching it about three sizes ahead of the other office-holders. At first the township 'squire who sent up trivial causes and piled on the costs in the interest of the constable, found himself under the new rule with the costs to pay out of his own pocket. The reform made him careful, and the grand jury has less than half the bills that formerly came before it. The prothonotary and the recorder followed in the lopping-off process, and the district attorney, who has had some experience with Judge Brubaker's methods, now learns that sixteen indictments can be consolidated into eight by the joinder of the two defendants in each indictment, and that twelve returns in ten indictments will not do where five will suffice. Judge Brubaker is master of the situation and proposes to save the farmers all he can.

COMMENTING on the vagaries of the Pennsylvania Republicans, as indicated by the deliverances of the recent state convention, the St Louis *Globe*, one of the stalwart Republican journals of the West, says:

The experience of the recent Republican state convention of Pennsylvania affords another illustration of the case with which big political bodies can be made to stand sponsor for the follies which large majorities of their members would unhesitatingly condemn if the said follies were grasped at the time. That gathering among other things declared in its platform that if favored "the expansion of the circulating medium of the country until the same shall amount to $40 per capita of our population."

The convention classes this surprising deliverance among its principles of finance, and adds that it is one of the "principles" which was announced at the previous convention of the party in the state, and which has "received the overwhelming approval of our fellow citizens" at the polls.

It is hard to understand how any rational being can imagine a policy of this sort could help the country. The per-capita circulation at present is in the neighborhood of $24. Suppose congress should decree that $16 more for each man, woman and child in the country should be "created," how much would be added to the assetts of the average individual thereby? How could the ordinary person get his hands on this $16? He would have to furnish an equivalent in labor, property or in some other shape before he could get hold of any of it, and he has this very privilege under existing conditions. Or did the delegate who is responsible for the property of this "principle" intend that the government should distribute this $16 apiece among the people. In that case the Vanderbilts, Goulds, Rockafellers and other plutocrats who already have more than they know what to do with would be forced to take their share and the disproportion between the holdings of the very rich and the very poor would remain much as it is now.

The truth is, of course, pieces of lunacy like this manage to see daylight because the full committees do not have the time or the inclination to scan the medley of platitudes, vacuities and absurdities denominated platforms which one or two of their members always prepare, and the conventions are neither in the mood nor have the opportunity to cast discredit on his fellow-members and to make the convention a laughing stock for the country. In this way the Indiana Republican convention two or three weeks ago was led into giving its indorsement to a scheme to place discriminating duties on England's imports with the intention of bulldozing that country into throwing its mints open to silver coinage. The masses of the Republicans of Indiana are opposed to any such stupid meddlesomeness, and four out of every five members of the party in Pennsylvania will condemn this inflation folly.

IT is at present very difficult to tell whether the coal strike is ended by the compromise reached at Columbus, or not. We clip the following as bearing on the question.

From Punxsutawney: The news that the meeting between the Berwind-White people and a committee of their employes, which met in Altoona on Tuesday, came to a close without a settlement is a disappointment to the nearly four thousand miners there, and there are fears of a serious onabreak at any time. The operators absolutely refused to make any concessions, and the miners would not accept the terms offered. President Bradley said the miners would as soon starve without working as work at the wages offered them.

Thirty-three extra deputies with Winchesters arrived on Tuesday, making in all 173 now on guard at the Berwind-White company mines No. 1 and No. 6, mile and a half below town. The most conservative of the miners fear that the fruitless result of the conference may make the foreigners restless and hard to hold in check. The governor's proclamation, which was posted is not received with favor by the miners. They consider that it was a little previous and altogether uncalled for. The miners are also indignant at the false, sensational and misleading statements sent from that place by some of the newspaper correspondents. And from Pittsburg they say: Unless the national officers of the mine workers' union, who made the compromise at Columbus, can give a satisfactory reason for so doing the miners in the Pittsburg district will not accept the sixty-nine cent rate, and the strike will continue. The miners through the district are very decided in their condemnation of the national officials, becanse all of the delegates to the Cleveland convention were instructed to vote out for the seventy-nine cent rate and no compromise.

TEN years ago it was estimated that the cost of erecting a large building was $2 per cubic foot, while now it is said to be only 40 cents. This reduction is attracting a large share of attention among capitalists, and the consequence is that several buildings are to be erected in New York twenty-four stories high, and one or two of them to cost several million of dollars. These buildings are scattered all over the city, and include offices, homes, theatres, a hotel and so on. Many more are projected, but have to be kept in abeyance to allow tenants who have long leases to yield their rights of remaining.

THE supreme court of Nebraska has declared the eight-hour day law unconstitutional. In the opinion, the court held that the provisions are unconstitutional—first, because the discrimination against farm and domestic laborers is special legislation; second, because, by the act in question, the constitutional right of parties to contract with reference to compensation is denied.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1894.—President Cleveland told a Democratic member of the house who asked him his opinion of the senate amendments to the tariff bill that his opinion on the question of tariff reform should be well enough known without any additional expression at this time, and intimated that he considered prompt action on the subject by both house and senate of far more importance to the country than the mere details of this or that schedule in the bill, provided, of course, than the bill as a whole is kept in line with Democratic promises of tariff reform. That strikes me as the proper position for every patriotic Democrat to take at this time.

The Republican senators are acting on the old legal maxim—"when you have no case abuse the opposition." Finding that they were defeated on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, which they had been for weeks claiming to be confident of defeating with the aid of Democratic votes, they have resorted to the cry of "sugar trust," thinking to blind the country to the fact that the sugar schedule this week adopted by the Democratic senators only gives the sugar refiners about half of what they are getting under the McKinley law. Senator Jones is confident that all of the amendments will be adopted and the tariff bill passed by the close of next week, and Republican senators privately admit as much.

The Southern Democrats in the house were doubly disappointed by the defeat of the bill for the repeal of the tax on state bank currency. They had confidently expected 140 votes in favor of the bill, but it only received 102, while the opposition mustered 17. They claim that men who had allowed themselves to be counted in favor of the bill voted against it.

Secretary Carlisle waited until the fake story that he was preparing for another issue of bonds had advanced to the stage of pretending to give all the details down to the exact amount of bonds to be issued, before he took the trouble to undo the work of the gifted writers of Washington fairy tales by officially announcing that he was not preparing to issue bonds, had not considered it even, and knew no reason why he should consider it at this time or in the immediate future. Secretary Carlisle has been during his entire public life known as a man who believes in the open and above board method of doing things, and the public may rest assured that should the necessity for another issue of bonds arise it will be duly and officially announced by the treasury department and not by fake newspapers. It is not believed that it will be necessary to issue more bonds, as there is no probability of the cash in the treasury reaching an embarrassingly low condition before August, and by that time the increase in the government receipts under the new tariff law will probably be great enough to furnish relief.

The claim for $15,000,000 against the estate of the late Senator Stanford, which was filed in California this week by direction of attorney General Olney, has been much talked about in Washington. The claim is made to protect the interests of the government involved in the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad to the United States. This step is in line with a resolution introduced in the house sometime ago by Representative Boatner, of Louisiana, providing for the employment of counsel to bring suits against the original Central Pacific syndicate, composed of Huntington, Stanford, Hopkins, Crocker and Colton for money diverted by them for their own benefit from the earnings of the railroad. Mr. Boatner claims that the government can get at least $40,000,000 by bringing these suits. The bonds upon which the railroad owes the government this money are not yet due, but the claim is put in now so that the statute of limitation cannot be pleaded should the suits be entered after default in the payment of the bonds It is expected that this congress will legislate upon the indebtedness of all of the Pacific railroads to the government, and C. P. Huntington is now in Washington looking out for his end of the matter.

Nothing startling has been brought out this week by the senate committee that is investigating the charges concerning the alleged sugar trust scandal. The more apparent it becomes that these charges were based upon the flimsiest of foundations, helped out by conjecture and partisan politics.

The senate will have a select committee of five to hearings to the representatives of all the "industrial armies" and other cranks who have wild schemes to air, a resolution to that effect having this week been adopted. M.

Guilty of False Pretense.

READING, Pa., June 12.—The case of A. J. Dress, of Phillipsburg, charged with obtaining money from the Sprang heirs under false pretenses, was given to the jury this afternoon and a verdict of guilty rendered. Drass was sent to Germany to hunt up evidence of the alleged fortune of $12,000,000. After spending some time abroad he wrote that he had secured a copy of the will and death certificate of George Christain Sprang. Judge Endlich in his charge to the jury said: "The question is not whether these people who call themselves the Sprang heirs have been swindled. Of course they have. This foreign inheritance buisness, as well informed men everywhere know, is nothing but a swindle and an organized swindle at that."

Killed by Stolen Aconite.

SELMA, Ala., June 10.—A dose of aconite from a demijohn supposed to contain alcohol ended two lives to day. Sid Fowlks, David Johnson and Fred Jones went to-day on a fishing trip and carried with them the supposed demijohn of alcohol. They stopped at the house of Paul Frazier, who was the first to sample the contents of the demijohn. The old man died in a few minutes.

Johnson, the owner of the demijohn, then gave his supposed alcohol to his companions, but not liking the taste, they spat it out. He then took a big swallow himself and in ten minutes was dead. It turns out that the fluid was aconite stolen from Cawthorne & Coleman's drug store in this city.

Whipped by His Rival and Dies.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 10.—Charles Miller, a young baker, attended a picnic last night and quarreled with a rival over the attentions paid to a girl. In the fistic encounter that followed Miller had an eye blackened. He felt his humiliation keenly, and when he left the picnic grounds he said he would never be seen alive again. This morning his lifeless body was found hanging to a tree near the spot where the fight occurred.

Two Illinois mining companies offered their men $1 a ton for digging coal if they would resume work. The miners refused the offer.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Strike Over.

COLUMBUS, O., June 11.—The strike of the coal miners is over. At 6 o'clock this evening the miners' representatives in the conference agreed to the 60 cents for Ohio and 69 cents for Pennsylvania basis and signed the agreement, with the proviso that the agreement shall be ratified by the miners. They agree, however, that the men shall go to work on Monday next. Those who wish to may go to work at once. The miners stated that there was some opposition to the scale, and it would take a week to induce the men to accept it.

At 8 o'clock a joint conference was held and the scale agreement ratified. A. A. Adams, president of the Ohio miners, was a member of the scale committee, refused to sign the agreement The settlement, however, is final. The scale agreed upon is as follows: Pittsburg, thin vein, 69 cents. thick vein, 56 cents; Hocking Valley, 60 cents: Indiana, bituminous, 60 cents; Indiana, block, 70 cents: Streator, Ill., 62½ cents for summer, and 70 cents for winter; Bloomington, Ill., 77½ for summer, and 85 for winter; La Salle and Spring Valley, Ill., 72½ for summer, and 80 for winter: other sections in northern Illinois fields at prices in proportion to the above. Coal in Pittsburg district, going east to tidewater, shall pay the same mining price as that paid by the Pennsylvania gas and Westmoreland coal companies.

The scale of prices will be in effect, and bind both parties thereto, beginning June 18, 1894, and continuing until May 1, 1895; provided that the above-named scale of prices for the Pittsburg district shall be generally recognized and observed. The operators and miners will co-operate in their efforts to secure a general observance of said prices, and if during the period covered by this agreement, a general recognition of the prices herein named cannot be secured, either party to this agreement may call a meeting of the joint board of arbitration and determine whether the agreement has been sufficiently complied with to warrant its continuance.

A Big Fire in Panama.

PANAMA, June 13.—A fire which broke out this afternoon has already destroyed one hundred houses and is endangering fully a quarter of all the buildings in the city.

More than a hundred houses were destroyed in the early evening. At 7 o'clock it was reported at the police station that about two hundred and twenty-five buildings were in ruins and the public market was threatened. Thick showers of sparks and brands fell throughout the district where the fire started, and thousands of persons were at work on roofs clearing off combustible materials and pouring water down the heated walls. The wind blows a gale. The streets leading from the burning district are choked with crowds of workers and spectators and with families trying to drag their household goods to places of safety.

No full estimate of the loss is possible. A vast quantity of merchandise in shops and in storage has been burned. The loss in private houses has been nearly as great. Not less than a million dollars' worth of property has been totally ruined and much more has been badly damaged. The present estimates of the loss vary between $1,250,000 and $1,500,000.

Still Unsettled.

PITTSBURG, June 12.—The scale agreement at Columbus has only shifted the ground of the coal miners' strike, instead of settling it. The miners assert that they will not accept the terms agreed upon and are in revolt against their officers. The latter say that they did what was the only thing to be done under the circumstances and threaten to resign if the miners refuse to go to work, or question their integrity in the premises. From the outlook to-night, the miners will not go to work Monday. In case they do not the officers of the United Mine Workers say they will resign and the officers of the Pittsburg district will follow their action. In the Pittsburg district there is nothing but condemnation for the leaders and the more outspoken of the dissenters say that the miners have been betrayed by their officers. The eight thousand miners of the Panhandle field are particularly bitter and to night held a mass meeting at Carnegie, at which a resolution was adopted refusing to endorse the Columbus conference. Mass meetings have been called for many places to morrow to take action on the wage scale.

Coxeyites Drowned.

DENVER, Col., June 9.—At least fifteen members of the Denver contingent of Coxey's army lost their lives by drowning in the Platte river last night. Coroner Martin this morning went down to Brighton with coffins. He returned at noon being unable to secure any of the bodies.

Four have been washed ashore on the other side of the river about eight miles this side of Brighton at a point known as McKay's bridge. The other men who are missing have also been drowned and their bodies carried down the river. One man found drowned at Brighton has been identified as Charles McCune, a Missourian, a member of the Utah contingent.

A large number of the men spent the night in the trees along the banks of the river and several were left on the islands. The men claim that Commodore Higginson was drunk and lacking all the essential qualities of a leader and attribute the whole disaster to his mismanagement. The Coxeyites will make no further attempt to go east by the water route.

Still Stealing Trains.

DENVER, June 12.—A freight train on the Gulf road was captured at La Salle by 400 of the Coxeyites who left Denver last week for Washington. An engineer from the ranks took charge of the engine, and ran to Sterling, where it was side-tracked and will remain as long as the army remains in the vicinity. The road is in the hands of a receiver, and the United States marshal has been called upon for assistance.

At Fargo Deputy Marshal Daggett has subpoenaed 40 men and will leave at once for Bismarck to aid in dispersing the Coxeyites who refuse to allow trains to run through on the Northern Pacific. He has orders to clear the tracks of all obstructions, and the men are armed to the teeth. The situation is reported as critical this afternoon at Bismarck.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Ex-President Gonzales has been exiled from Paraguay and has gone to Beunos Ayres.

—Chicago city councils have passed an ordinance closing all stores on Sunday. Saloons are left open.

—A copperheaded snake bit Mrs. Christian Shaffer, of Cedar Springs, Clinton county, while she was working in her garden.

—A bogus occulist swindled Scudder Voorhees, of Dolington, Bucks county, out of $25, and other victims are scattered in the neighborhood.

—While playing "Copenhagen" at a picnic near Plainfield, Monroe county, Miss Cora Miller ran against a young man's hat brim, breaking her nose.

—At New Castle, Pa., Monday night, the 3-year-old son of George Campbell got up in his sleep and jumped out of a window, falling 16 feet. He was uninjured.

—Justice White, of the supreme court, was married at Berkley Springs, Va., on Saturday, to Mrs. Linden Kent, who is well known in Washington society.

—In celebration of ex-Secretary of the Navy Tompson's 85th birthday, a public meeting was held at Terre Haute, ex-President Harrison being one speaker.

—Christian Miller, the old German who tried to murder his wife with an axe last Wednesday at Defiance, O., was found dead on Tuesday in the river. He had evidently committed suicide.

—The house of James Frone, a striker, at Bradenville, Westmoreland county, Pa., was destroyed by fire the other night. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is $1,200; no instrance.

—In the manufacture of Great Britain alone the power which steam exerts is estimated to be equal to the manual labor of 4,000,000,000 of men, or more than double the number of males supposed to inhabit the globe.

—A Cincinnati chemist has invented an artificial milk composed of water, solids and fat. This artificial milk will raise a cream from which first-class butter can be churned. It will, also, turn sour and is capable of being made into cheese.

—Charles McKonkey, a grocer leading citizen and church member of Catawba, near Springfield, Ohio, is a confessed forger to the amount or about $2,000. The heaviest victims are Thos. Runyon and James Arbogast. Insanity is an explanation given.

—Capt. Dunlap, an evangelist, who has been conducting religious meetings in Nyack, N. Y., has been arrested for embezzling several thousand dollars from the government while stationed at Washington. He deserted his aged wife in Washington, went to St. Louis with another woman, and deserted her there.

—Isaac Hanks, an aged miser, charged with having caused the death of his wife by denying her sufficient food, has been found guilty by the jury in Salem, N. Y. A recommendation of mercy accompanied the verdict, and the offender, who is said to be worth more than $50,000, was let off on a fine of $1,000 and costs.

—In a quarrel at a festival on Saturday evening, at Cedarville, Chester county, Elias Kluelsinger was stabbed three times and is now in a critical condition. It seems that Charles Irwin and John Wise, neighbors of the wounded man, had some trouble with him. Wise has been arrested and a warrant has been issued for Irwin.

—Col. A. Harvey Tyson, formerly a member of Governor Pattison's staff, and engineer of the state forestry commission, was released from jail at Reading, on Monday, after 10 months' imprisonmeat. Secretary William F. Harrity and Col. Drexel, of the governor's staff and others had sued him for obtaining money by false pretense. They agreed to let him go on a promise to repay them when he is able.

—Justus Klemmler, aged 52, one of Reading's best known citizen's, was brutally murdered in that city on Monday night by his son-in-law, Webber, aged 26. Webber was released from jail about a month ago, where he had been confined on the charge of stealing brass from the Reading Railroad Company. He quarreled with his father-in-law, and the murder was the result. Two bullets were put into the old man's head.

—A swarm of 17-year locusts took possession of a Long Branch train near Avenel, N. J., on Monday morning, and for a time there was every prospect of the passengers having to abandon the train and leave it to the locusts. The attack took place when the train stopped, and there seemed to be hundreds of thousands of insects fly into the cars through the open windows. When the train started again the draft drove them out.

—Daniel and Alice, the son and daughter of Joseph Asper, of North Lebanon, York county, Pa., aged respectively twenty-three and fourteen, who eloped together on Tuesday, were arrested and handcuffed by a Lancaster detective on Tuesday near Thomasville. They are Asper's children by different wives. Rewards having been offered for their capture, they avoided railroads and walked sixteen miles. At each settlement they applied in vain for a marriage license. They have been taken home to Lebanon.

—Miss May McMullen, the 19-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. McMullen, of McKeesport, and E. M. Wilkins, formerly of that city, a member of the mining and civil engineering firm of Wilkins & Martin, have eloped and been married. The bride is one of the most beautiful young ladies in McKeesport, and is an accomplished pianist and vocalist. She is a graduate of St. Xavier's college, near Latrobe, and her circle of acquaintances and friends in Western Pennsylvania is very extensive. She often appeared in public entertainments.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage Securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address H. A. ENGLEHART, Ebensburg, Pa. aug8 92

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency,

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased the following property from George Nagle, to wit: 1 cook stove, 1 heating stove, 2 beds and bedding, cupboard, chairs, and a lot of household and kitchen furniture. All persons are hereby notified not to interfere or meddle with the same. MRS. JANE NAGLE.

Ashville, June 15, 1894.*

CASH!

THE MIGHTY LEVER

THAT MOVES THE MARKET!

Has enabled us to purchase at our own price a full line of seasonable Dry Goods in Dress Goods, Sattines, Dress Ginghams, Lawns, Challies, and all the new things in

Wash Goods, Lace Trimmings,

Embroideries, Lace Curtains, Window Blinds, Wall Paper, Curtain Poles, Oil Cloth and Carpets. All the New Styles in Men's Shoes, Stiff Hats for men and boys,

OUTING SHIRTS,

and Underwear. Full stocks to choose from in all Departments and at Low Cash Prices. Full stock of Groceries, Flour and Feed at all times. We handle Plain Meat all through the summer at low prices. When in town call and see us, where you will be treated right and where your Dollar will go further than elsewhere.

THOS. BRADLEY'S CASH STORE,

GALLITZIN, PA.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE

When you want **GOOD FLOUR** take your grain to the **OLD SHENKLE MILL** in Ebensburg. The

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

S. D. LUDWIG,

PROPRIETOR.

Ely's Cream Balm

THE CURE FOR **CATARRH** HAY-FEVER AND **COLD** IN HEAD

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. **50c**

CLOTHING

CLOTHING

We are now ready to show you the Largest and Finest Stock of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in Cambria county, with the Lowest Prices for good Goods in the State. Our Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. We have all the new Spring shapes in Hats and a complete line of Gents' Furnishings of all kinds. It will pay you to come to see us this spring as we have prices to suit the times.

Call and examine our stock. We will sell you nice Goods and SAVE YOU MONEY.

Very Respectfully,

C. A. SHARBAUGH,

Carrolltown.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To go to **QUINN'S,** Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on All Goods, and **FREIGHT PAID** on All Large Packages.

JAMES QUINN.

REDUCTION IN OUTWARD STEERAGE!

TICKETS TO QUEENSTOWN, $14.

J. B. MULLEN, Agent.

Office in Mullen & Smith's Clothing Store, Lilly, Pa.

jun15 94

B. & B

IT IS SUPERFLUOUS

To add a word of praise for our immense assortment of

Dress Goods, Silks and Suitings

Everyone who has ever patronized our store knows what a splendid stock these goods is constantly on hand. To those who don't know will find it to their interest to come, or write for our Mail Order *Department* for samples which will, in part, tell the tale of merit and low prices.

A large and important purchase of Cotton Dress Goods that will bring the people, and fill the hearts of mail orders as well—all wool French CHALLIS—plain, light and dark grounds with medium-sized conventional designs in harmonizing colors—

50-CENT CHALLIS they are, at 25 CENTS a yard.

100 pieces assorted all-wool French Challis—dark ground, 50 cents; Challis floral designs, 30 CENTS a yard.

Artistic shade of rose in fine Challis, black grounds—all wool FRENCH CHALLIS.

35 CENTS A YARD.

200 pieces finest, all-wool *French Challis*, both light and dark combinations—choicest of late Paris importations—very cream in style and design of French makers—

50 CENTS A YARD.

150 pieces *Cream Ground* 7-8 Wool Challis—neat figures and beautiful floral designings—25 cent qualities, 29 inches wide, 12½ CENTS.

200 pieces *American Challis*, fine soft cloth, both in light and dark grounds—handsome styles and excellent quality—30 inches wide, 10 CENTS A YARD.

Handsome line of *New Novelty and Fetta Silks*—for entire gowns or waists—shown this season; in quality and price none better; PRICES that point to economical buying, 87c., 90c., 98c., $1.25.

A WASH DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT without a rival—we doubt if an equal in the country. Write for full line of samples and learn, what is NEWEST AND BEST at what little cost—5c., 7½c., 8½c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., to imported Organdies, etc., to 65 CENTS PER YARD.

BOGGS & BUHL

Allegheny, Pa.

MINOT'S DENTIFRICE.

BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH, PRESERVES THE GUMS, SWEETENS THE BREATH, BENEFITS THE THROAT

SAFE AND AGREEABLE

Everybody uses it. Everybody praises it.

The Teeth.—Nothing ever discovered whitens Teeth so quickly and safely as Minot's Dentifrice. It is free from acids, grit and all dangerous substances, and can be used with added results, even where the teeth seem perfect in appearance.

It whitens and polishes
The enamel beautifully.

The Gums.—Soft and spongy gums invite disease the health by preventing the proper action of the teeth, render the teeth unsightly and cause decay by shrinking from the enamel. Minot's Dentifrice is a certain cure for spongy gums.

It hardens and preserves
The gums perfectly.

The Breath.—Minot's Dentifrice sweetens the breath, produces the violet-like odor and leaves so suggestive of neatness and cleanliness, and leaves a sweet pure taste in the mouth. Its action on the throat is peculiarly beneficial.

It sweetens the breath
And strengthens the throat

Safe and Agreeable.—Its components are perfectly pure and harmless, and are the well known tonics for the mouth and gums. While the teeth without injury to the enamel is the best Dentifrice that can be used. It is absolutely pure in quality, prompt in effect, refreshing to use and surprisingly low priced.

It is absolutely safe
Under all circumstances.

Price 25 Cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally, or sent to any address in receipt of 25 cents.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO. BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

JOHN PFISTER

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOUSE

CRESSON, PA.

may2 94ly

HONEST GOODS FOR HONEST MONEY

BEST $3. SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR

Several of our best customers are wealthy Ebensburg people. They can and will recommend Liberty Shoes because they have worn them. We want to sell more. Write us and get our catalogue and the names of those in your town to whom we refer.

feb2 6m

Mountain House

STAR SHAVING PARLOR

CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG

THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Laffer, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING and SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty. Ladies waited on at their residences.

JAMES H. GANT, Proprietor.

F. X. FEES'

Shaving Parlor

Main Street, Near Post Office

The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a shaving parlor on Main street, near the post office where he will be found in all its branches with the latest improvements in the future. Everything neat and clean. Your patronage solicited.

F. X. FEES.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - JUNE 15, 1894.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Robert James, of this place, killed a six-foot blacksnake a few days ago.

—Mr. Spurgeon Williams, of this place, took a drive to Carrolltown, on Sunday.

—A heavy hail storm was on tap about four miles west of this place on Tuesday.

—A calf was stolen from Henry Jones, a Cambria township farmer, on Tuesday night.

—Register and Recorder D. A. McGough, of this place, is having his residence graced by a handsome porch.

—Rev. R. F. Fish will preach his farewell sermon at the Bethel church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

—Mr. Thomas J. Burke, chairman of Democratic county committee of Blair county, spent a couple of days in town this week in attendance at court.

—Mrs. Jennie Griffith and daughter, Miss Mae, former residents, but now of Chicago, are visiting friends in Ebensburg.

—Messrs. Mullen & Smith, of Lilly, have an advertisement in this issue which will be of interest to those wishing cheap passage to Europe.

—Mr. R. Hobart, of Clearfield township, is the owner of a six-legged sheep that is pronounced by his neighbors as a veritable rare curiosity.

—On Sunday night a calf belonging to William Mahon, of Cambria township, was stolen from his field. It was returned the night following.

—There are 101 destitute families in Johnstown receiving aid from the poor authorities and $600 was distributed among them during the month of May.

—John Davis has laid out a town on his land on the Blacklick, where the township road crosses, and called it Glen Glade. The town is six miles west of Ebensburg.

—T. W. Dick, Esq., was appointed a school director, at a meeting of the Ebensburg school board last week, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of George Huntley.

—A marriage license was issued by the clerk of the Orphans' court at Pittsburg, on Tuesday, to Mr. Charles Callahan, of Braddock, and Miss Fannie Richardson, of Ebensburg.

—See the advertisement of Thomas Bradley, Gallitzin's popular merchant, in this issue of the FREEMAN. Mr. Bradley has a multitude of bargains for those who visit his store.

—Rev. E. Sidney Jones, pastor of the Congregational church, in this place, was welcomed home on Saturday, after a couple of months absence spent in visiting his Wales, his native land.

—James Ross, of Philadelphia, while walking on the streets in Altoona, on Tuesday, suffered a fatal sunstroke. He was removed to the hospital but there is but little hope for his recovery.

—Mr. George W. Sherry, of Barr township, will be a candidate for jury commissioner at the next Democratic convention. Mr. Sherry is well qualified for the position and would make a good candidate.

—The first car load of coal from the Blacklick region was brought to this place on Saturday over the Blacklick extension. It was from Sol. Wagner's bank and was for the use of C. J. Blair at the electric light plant.

—Mrs. Peter Sweeny, of Loretto, is reported to be seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Anawalt, at Scottdale. Mrs. Sweeny is a sister of Mr. John, and Misses Ellen and Lizzie McBride, of Cambria township.

—Miss Sallie Collins, accompanied by her nephew, Thomas C. Shoemaker, both of Rockdale, and both former Ebensburgers, are visiting Mr. Philip Collins, of this place, who has been ill for some time but now on a fair way to recovery.

—Peter Stinchiser on Monday made information before 'Squire Parrish against Elizabeth Mahan for receiving stolen goods, and against John Good, Jonathan Mahan and William Mahan for larceny. Mr. Mahan was arrested and placed in jail but up to this time the others have not been captured.

—On Sunday afternoon the body of an unknown man was found in the Conemaugh river near Conemaugh furnace. There was nothing on the body by which it could be identified and it is supposed to be that of the tramp who was supposed to have been drowned in one of the box cars washed off the Pennsylvania railroad tracks during the recent flood.

—The Blair county Democrats in convention assembled on Monday nominated the following ticket: For assembly, Charles A. Patterson and Abraham H. Brahm; for sheriff, George F. Jackson, of Altoona; for prothonotary, H. A. Mc-Kee, of Altoona; for poor director, David Stiver, of Frankstown; for jury commissioner, B. J. Murphy, of Altoona.

—The Democracy of Blair county on Tuesday, in selecting a candidate for prothonotary, did themselves honor in naming A. McPike as their candidate. There is not much hope of an election for a Democrat in that county, but if the voters of the county want to vote for a good man they will make no mistake in casting their ballots for H. A. McPike.

—A form of horse disease hitherto unknown in that section appeared in the stables of a farmer four miles from Chambersburg, Pa., a week or two ago. It began with a cough and progressed so rapidly that six horses out of seven died inside of a week, two of them dying the day of the attack. It operates severely on the nerves, but no minute discription of the disease has been published.

—Two small children, one 3 and the other 2 years of age, sons of Farmer Harry Foster, of near Somerset, were left alone in the house for a short time Sunday, when they climbed onto a bed and stacked the bed clothes in order to reach a shotgun hanging against the wall. In attempting to remove the gun it was discharged, the contents entering the hip of the youngest boy and tearing the limb almost from the body. The child expired in a few minutes after the leg was amputated.

—Contractor McFadden says the big cut on the Blacklick extension, will be finished by Saturday of this week. As a large amount of filling was washed out below the big bend, however, in order to get sufficient earth to replace the washouts, the sides of the big cut will be sloped and it will yet require two weeks more to complete the grading. The rails are now laid about eight miles west of Ebensburg and the track hands are waiting for more rails which are not being delivered as fast as ordered.

—Samuel Delanty, a prisoner at the Western penitentiary, killed himself on Monday evening by cutting his throat with a bread knife. He also severed an artery in his right wrist and stabbed himself back of the left ear. His home was at Fair Furnace, near Altoona, and he had been sent to prison for four years from Blair county for stealing chickens. He was 25 years old. He had only three months more to serve, and it was thought he was temporarily insane. His body was taken home on Tuesday.

—The farmers of Monroe county are battling with cut worms, which bite off the tender shoots of corn just as they come through the ground. In many cases whole fields have to be replanted. Salt and plaster are tried with but little effect and some farmers patiently go over the ground digging about every hill.

—On Thursday of last week Mr. F. M. Greene and Miss Annie Sechler, both of Altoona, were united in marriage at the parsonage of the Third Presbyterian church in that city. The bride is a daughter of Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., and wife, of this place, and has been a teacher in the Altoona schools for several years.

—Thomas Gallagher, aged sixteen, was struck by a passenger train near the Johnstown freight station on Monday and instantly killed. The deceased with two other boys had been in swimming, were on their way home and had to cross the railroad track. A freight train was passing and young Gallagher stepped on the track after the last car had passed and then on the other track immediately in front of the passenger train. A sister of Gallagher and two brothers were killed on the railroad near Morrellville about four years ago.

—On Friday afternoon the village of Plumville, in Indiana county, was nearly wiped out by fire. Fourteen buildings were burned. Among the losses summed up are J. N. Cochran, shop and dwelling, $800. Henry Aul, dwelling and hotel, $1,300. J. R. Uncapher, dwelling, $350. Building of Fowser heirs, occupied by William Bowser and Re. Allshouse, $600. Bowser heirs, shop, occupied by Shaffer & Lukehart, $75. W. D. Schreckengost, shop, $300 and dwelling $1,000. Hamett Hoover, dwelling, $80. Dr. Andrews, damage to stable, $200.

—From the Johnstown *Tribune:* Tuesday evening, while a laborer employed by the Johnstown Water Company was digging a ditch through a cellar on Washington street that had been excavated some time before the great flood, he unearthed portions of several railroad cars. Nothing but the lower parts of the cars can be seen yet, and it is thought they are baggage cars or coaches. It is believed that they were washed there from the Conemaugh yards and some people think they were attached to the ill-fated Day Express that was standing at Conemaugh when the water rushed upon it.

—Clarence Ellsworth Clapper, of Altoona, on Saturday afternoon, rode to Johnstown on a freight train and returning the same way at an early hour on Sunday morning, in attempting to get off stepped on a loose stone which rolled from under his feet and threw him under the wheels which passed over both legs, just above the knee of the right one and just below the knee of the left. He was taken to the hospital where one leg was amputated, but died just before the operation was performed on the other. The deceased was 18 years of age and was the son of David C. and Sadie A. Clapper.

—On Tuesday night three burglars forced an entrance to the residence of James Mulfilly, near Perryville, Westmoreland county. The family rushed down stairs in the dark and the burglars began firing at them. John Mansfield was shot through the hand and arm. Mansfield got a shot gun and fired at the men. One of the burglars fell to the floor and the other two ran away. Neighbors were aroused and came in. The wounded man was identified as the notorious Jim Ward, of Apollo, who in 1881 murdered the two Means sisters at Sardis, for which crime he served twelve years in the penitentiary.

Farmers' Institute.

On Saturday evening the meeting at the court house for the purpose of having the farmers' institute for Cambria county hold their next meeting at Ebensburg was attended by a large number of farmers and business men of this vicinity.

John Lloyd, of this place, was elected chairman, and John S. Davis, of Cambria township, was elected secretary.

A motion was made by Isaac J. Hughes, of Summerhill township, to the board of agriculture for an application for an institute in Cambria county.

Messrs. D. J. Davis and E. J. Humphreys, of Cambria township, and J. B. Denny, of Ebensburg, were appointed a committee on general arrangements. The following committee was appointed to solicit funds to defray the expenses of the institute: E. A. Deveraux, Cambria township; Michael Thomas, Munster township; William Pryce, Edward Owens, John M. Hughes, Cambria township; John L. Edwards, Belsano; Thomas J. Hughes, Munster township; Joseph O. Thomas, Cambria township; L. A. Craver and Capt. Thomas Davis, Ebensburg; Leighton Rowland, Cambria township, and William R. Hughes, Carroll township.

All of our people should put their shoulders to the wheel and assist the committees along in their work. These meetings are held by the state board of agriculture and will be attended by prominent and able lecturers who will be able to give our farmers many new and practical ideas that will be of lasting benefit. The meeting will bring a large crowd of people and the citizens of Ebensburg should unite in giving them a hospitable welcome.

The sessions of the institute will be held on Thursday and Friday, June 28th and 29th, on the fair grounds during the day time and at night in the court house.

A more extended notice of the program will be given hereafter.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, June 14, 1894:

William Andrews and Amelia Martzy, West Taylor township.

Christopher C. Repine and Susan Kane, Johnstown.

Joseph Page and Gertrude Neville, Mineral Point.

Joseph Ferraro, Hastings, and Alice Werrick, Plattville.

Elmer Blough and May Blough, Stonycreek township.

Francis Seymore, Altoona, and Catharine Clark, St. Augustine.

William A. Ivory and Elizabeth Little, Allegheny township.

Bennett E. Weakland, Patton, and Rebecca Stevans, Allegheny township.

Harry Mulhollen and Maggie Forsyth, Portage township.

James R. P. Dunmire, South Fork, and Birdie A. Wagner, Pindleton.

Oscar Lousinger and Jennie Allison, Johnstown.

Patrick Drohen and Annie M. Slattery, Cresson.

Bones of Mastodons.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., June 8.—Pittsburg explorers, who claim to have inspected a mammoth cave on the northeast side of Warriors' Ridge, about five miles from here, yesterday, tell a great story of the distance they traveled underground and the curiosities they viewed. Descending into the cave by a rope ladder ninety-six feet long, they entered the main corridor of the cavern. After proceeding some distance the party found three larger caves, about 150 feet below the surface of the main entrance.

To quote their own words: "These caverns were explored to the distance of a mile and all along the route the ceiling was studded with fine specimens of stalactites. On account of the gasses which existed in some of the chambers we were compelled to retreat. Many antique specimens were found and bones, supposed to be those of mastodons, were exposed to view at several places." Another party will explore these caverns in the near future.

Court Proceedings.

The following cases were disposed of in court in addition to those reported in last week's FREEMAN:

Commonwealth vs. James Burns, entering a store in the nighttime with intent to commit a felony and receiving stolen goods. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs and two years' imprisonment in the Western penitentiary.

The grand jury ignored the bill against Herman Crouse, larceny, receiving stolen goods; E. B. Cresswell, prosecutor. Also Commonwealth vs. Mary Hassenplugh, perjury; Lawrence Hassenplugh, prosecutor.

The following cases have been disposed of as indicated.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Campbell et al., Surety; Frank Pekar, prosecutor. *Not prosssed.*

Same vs. John Dougherty, fornication and bastardy; Lizzie Collins, prosecutrix. Settled.

Same vs. Frank Burrell et al., larceny; Thomas Witt, prosecutor. Settled.

Same vs. John Russell, burglary; E. J. Sharetts, prosecutor. *Not prossed.*

Same vs. Gomer Collins, fornication and bastardy; Jennie Schmidt, prosecutrix. Continued.

Same vs. Harry Kitto, fornication and bastardy; Rachael C. Mock, prosecutrix. Continued.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Bartlev and J. F. Colbert, entering a barn building with intent to commit a felony, larceny and receiving stolen goods. Jury find defendants not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. William Weimer, John C. Ream, Patrick O'Connell and John C. Beamish, entering a railroad car with intent to commit a felony, larceny and receiving stolen goods. The first three named plead guilty to reciving stolen goods and the other counts in the indictment were *not pressed.* A *not pros.* was entered as to Beamish on all the counts.

Commonwealth vs. Lewis Pegg, Adam Green and James Jackson, assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to kill, robbery and receiving stolen goods. Jury find defendants guilty of assault and battery and not guilty in the other counts in indictment. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 each and the costs jointly and ten days each in county jail.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Clinefelter, assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5, costs and ten days in jail.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Crack, Joseph DeKowski, Joseph Yesturka, John Sorrick, Jacob Cominski, Frank Kirsch and Ludwig Cwisneski, robbing freight cars. Jury find defendants guilty of receiving stolen goods.

The grand jury ignored the bills in the following cases: Commonwealth vs. John Green, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Commonwealth vs. James McClemens, furnishing liquor to minors, and the prosecutor, Elizabeth Mahan, to pay the costs; Commonwealth vs. Tom Younka, assault and battery and August Albright, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Reynolds, robbing freight cars. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Newton Devine and George Brooke, assault and battery. Jury find defend defendants not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Vincent Scruch and Marias Bartol, riot and assault and battery. Defendants discharged.

Commonwealth vs. J. C. Connors, malicious mischief. Jury find defendant not guilty but that he pay two-thirds of the costs, and the prosecutor, Thomas Smith, one-third.

Commonwealth vs. Elmer Carland, Henry Carland and Frank Daughery, illegal fishing with nets. Defendants plead guilty and were sentenced to jointly pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Bradley, felonious assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty.

The following cases were continued until next term:

Commonwealth vs. Clara Miller, assault and battery; Hannah Dawson, prosecutrix.

Same vs. Robert Dawson, assault and battery; Joseph A. Miller, prosecutor.

Same vs. Thomas Dawson, assault and battery; John W. Miller, prosecutor.

Following is the report of the grand jury:

EBENSBURG, Pa., June 8, 1894.

Hon. A. V. Barker, President Judge:

The grand jury, June sessions, 1894, respectfully report that they have visited and carefully inspected the court house, county jail and county home and find them cared for in a manner entirely satisfactory to the jury and a credit to the officers in charge. We would respectfully recommend and urge that there be such changes made in the prothonotary's and register's offices as will furnish better protection against fire and destruction of public records; and, further, that more room be provided for storing and keeping said records. W. P. DAVIS, Foreman.

On Friday evening the case of the Commonwealth vs. George Arthurs for the murker of Thomas Cush was called. Previous to the arraignment of the prisoner, he revealed his true name, which is George Arthur Anderson, and on leave of court the district attorney amended the indictment to that effect. The following named gentlemen were empanelled on the jury: Webster Griffith, Joseph Walcher, John Ott, Vincent Reig, James M. Towle, R. J. Yothers, Joseph Miller, Jonas J. Yoder, Martin Seymore, Samuel Pebley, George L. Davis and M. D. Bearer.

After the empanelling of the jury court adjourned until Saturday morning when the testimony in the case was begun. The facts in the case are about as follows: At the time of the shooting, May 21st, Anderson with several companions had been making the rounds of the saloons in Cambria City and finally wound up at the house of Patrick Cush, a brother of the deceased. Anderson left his companions and went outside of the saloon, and while standing on the pavement a dog belonging to Thomas Cush came out of the house. Some remarks were made about the dog by a friend of Cush's when the defendant started forward and seizing the dog by the neck threw him into the street. Cush then told him to let the dog alone, when Anderson remarked that he could do the same with him and caught Cush by the throat. While Cush was backing away, Anderson pulled out a revolver, pointed it at Cush, and with the words "one, two, three," fired.

The defense was confined entirely to an effort to show that at the time of the shooting Anderson was so much under the influence of liquor as to be unable to form a deliberate intention of taking life. The case was concluded on Saturday night at 11:20, when the jury retired. At 3:30 on Sunday morning the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree."

On Monday Judge Barker called up for sentence the following named persons who had been tried last week:

Lawrence Fletcher, alias Feltzer, the boy who pleaded guilty to the charge of rape on the person of Miss Hochstine, of Upper Yoder township, was sentenced to the Huntingdon reformatory.

John C. Ream, William Weimer, Frank Beamish and Patrick O'Connell, who pleaded guilty to receiving goods stolen from P. R. R. cars, were also sentenced to the reformatory.

Harry Marsh, the companion of George Arthur Anderson, who pleaded guilty of carrying concealed weapons, was fined $20 and costs and sentenced to the Western penitentiary for one year.

Charles Kengedy, convicted at last term of complicity in the robbery at Kaylor's and sentence suspended, was called up and sentenced to the Huntingdon reformatory.

George Arthur Anderson, convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200, costs of prosecution and undergo ten years' imprisonment in the Western penitentiary.

Daniel Bradley, convicted of felonious assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, costs and nine months in county jail.

The following civil cases have been disposed of:

Mrs. Sarah Reese vs. Daniel Richards. Assumpsit. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $64.40.

J. A. Shoemaker vs. Dr. D. R. Good. Ejectment for 97 acres of land in Elder township. By direction of court a compulsory non-suit entered for plaintiff.

J. Augustin Ehlers vs. William Rhode. Jury find for plaintiff.

C. J. Blair vs. Mrs. Eliza Good. Ejectment. By direction of the court a compulsory non-suit entered against the plaintiff.

Dunlo Supply Company vs. Jacob Keith. Non-suit entered by plaintiffs.

Joseph C. Noel vs. Thomas Gittings, Jury find for defendant.

Charles Maneval vs. the Iron City Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Settled by the parties.

Real Estate Transfers.

J. L. Spangler, trustee, to Nicholas Wyland, Spangler; consideration, $200.

Aaron Strayer to Sarah Strayer, Morrellville, $1.

Aaron Strayer to Sarah Strayer, Morrellville, $1.

Aaron Strayer to Sarah Strayer, Morrellville, $1.

Henry Strayer et ux. to Walter Strayer, Morrellville, $1.

Walter Strayer to Henry Strayer, Morrellville, $1.

Bernard Litzinger to Thomas Litzinger, Clearfield township, $175.

C. T. Roberts et ux. to Wm. Davis, Ebensburg, $175.

Peter Hamilton to William Lantz, Washington township, $50.

Abraham Angus et ux. to Jacob T. Angus, Taylor township, Taylor township, $52.

Jacob T. Angus et ux. to Thomas Mertin, Taylor township, $375.

Sheriff of Cambria county to Joseph A. Gray et al., Chest township, $55.

Sheriff of Cambria county to Joseph A. Gray et al., Chest township, $25.

Sheriff of Cambria county to Joseph A Gray et al., Chest township, $380.

Sophia Wehn et vir. to George Wehn, Johnstown, $300.

Hugh Maloy et ux. to Emma L. Miller, Johnstown, $2,500.

Emma L. Miller to Mary E. Utecht, Johnstown, $2,300.

Cambria Iron Company to Frank P. Craig, East Conemaugh.

Sheriff of Cambria county to George W. Cree, Reade township, $811.

Job Morgan's administratrix to Henrietta Ashcom, Johnstown, Johnstown, $500.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Porter Kinports et al., Susquehanna township, $1.

Jennie Davis et al. to Ebensburg and Blacklick Railroad Company, Cambria township, $50.

Richard Ivory et ux. to John Weakland, Patton, $110.

Caroline Smith et al. to Elizabeth Schnell, Johnstown, $700.

William B. Gearhart et ux. to Franklin Rose, Adams township, $4.

Thomas Wills to Albert Rhoa, Allegheny township, $2,500.

Samuel Kelly et ux. to Charles H. Perry, Patton, $450.

Hiram Orris et ux. to Franklin Orris, Richland township, $2,300.

James Kirkpatrick et ux. to August Lungquist, Hastings, $100.

Henry Gray et ux. to Henry C. Kirkpatrick, Susquehanna township, $50.

William Cover et ux. to David D. Davis et al., Conemaugh, $900.

Jeremiah Burket et ux. to Mary M. Confer, Portage township, $900.

Michael Hall et ux. to Mary M. Confer, Portage township, $110.

Teachers' Examinations.

July 5, at Coopersdale for West Taylor and Coopersdale.

July 6, at Morrellville for Lower Yoder, Westmont and Morrellville.

July 7, at Conemaugh for Franklin, Conemaugh township, East Taylor and East Conemaugh.

July 9, at Hastings for Elder, Susquehanna and Hastings.

July 10, at Spangler for Barr township, Barnesboro and Spangler.

July 11, at South Fork.

July 12, at Dale for Daisytown, Stonycreek and Dale.

July 13, at Roxbury for Upper Yoder and and Roxbury.

July 14, at Gallitzin for Tunnelhill, Gallitzin borough and township.

July 16, at Lilly for Washington, Cresson and Lilly.

July 17, at Portage for Portage borough and township.

July 18, at Wilmore for Summerhill township and Wilmore.

July 19, at Summerhill for Croyle and Summerhill.

July 20, at Ebensburg for Cambria and Ebensburg.

July 21, at Loretto for Allegheny and Loretto.

July 23, at St. Augustine for Clearfield and Chest Springs.

July 24, at St. Lawrence for Chest.

July 25, at Beaver Valley for White.

July 26, at Glasgow for Reade.

July 27, at Ashville for Dean, Ashland and Ashville.

July 28, at Carrolltown for Carroll and Patton.

July 30, at Belsano for Blacklick.

July 31, at Fairview for Jackson.

Aug. 1, at Weaver's for Richland.

Aug. 2, at Salix for Adams.

Aug. 3, at Noel for Munster.

Examinations will begin at 8 A. M.

All written work will be required in ink.

Applicants will bring their last certificate.

Applicants should look up "The Course of Study," "Hughes' Mistakes in Teaching," "Phonetics" and "Arithmetic."

Uniform examination paper will be furnished by the county superintendant.

Applicants from other counties must present a certificate from their own superintendent before entering the class.

The special examination will be held in Ebensburg Friday, August 10.

Where There's a Will There's a Way.

On last Friday afternoon when Joseph Ferran was brought from the jail into court to answer a charge of fornication and bastardy, preferred by Alice Werrick, he admitted his guilt and expressed his willingness to mend the matter by marrying Alice. Alice was willing, and the only obstacle that stood in the way was a shortness of cash on Joseph's part wherewith to pay the fees for a marriage license.

Sheriff Shumaker gallantly came to the rescue and furnished the fees for a marriage license and Judge Barker performed the ceremony which made Alice Mrs. Ferran.

Then to fill Joseph's cup with good luck to overflowing, H. H. Myers, Esq., clerk of the court, took up a collection for the benefit of the newly wedded couple and several dollars were contributed towards starting out the couple on their matrimonial venture.

The World's Fair Rebuilt for the Pages of History.

The "Book of the Builders," one of the most artistic and magnificent publications ever issued is now being offered by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* to its readers. It is beyond question the greatest offer ever made by a newspaper. See the *Dispatch* for full information.

Communication.

CARROLLTOWN, Pa., June 1, 1894.

ED. FREEMAN:—In his letter of week before last J. M. says he did not think I would be so foolish as to lose my temper. I was far from losing my temper but it seems that his was a little ruffled by the remark that he evidently did not understand the Single Tax theory. What he has since written confirms me in that opinion. (No offense intended.)

I looked anxiously for his graduated land tax theory and am not surprised to find that it is the single tax in another through crude and imperfect, form. If he had ever studied the single tax he would have seen that all the good in the graduated land tax is contained in the former with the evil left out. The principles he lays down as the foundation of his theory are nearly the same as those underlying the Henry George theory. And his calling the latter a "dangerous doctrine" admits of no explanation except a want of knowledge. But as no one can be expected to know everything, it is no disgrace for a man of the undoubted attainments of my friend J. M. to be thus unfamiliar with a system or theory which is comparatively new, especially when so many otherwise intelligent people are, through lack of specific knowledge, vigorously condemning it.

He says: "However much political economists may talk about high tariff, low tariff or absolute free trade as a panacea for the present industrial depression the overshadowing problem is the land question. The homestead of the toiler is also the bulwark of social political and economic freedom." Noble words and true. They sound as if they were copied from the writings of Henry George, yet they were written by one who calls the single tax a dangerous doctrine.

He says further. "As the world was created for all, it is by right a common heritage." Very true and right so far. But now observe: "Each individual is endowed by the fact of his existance with the right to the free use of so much of God's earth as is sufficient for him to provide by means of his labor, either mental or manual, or both, a sufficiency of the necessaries and comforts of civilized life for himself and those of right dependent on him. He who holds more than this to the exclusion of his neighbor is an usurper and should in equity be dispossessed of all holdings above the limit of his natural and inalienable right."

Is each one to be the judge as to how much of the earth he will need to provide for his wants by means of his labor? And what kind of labor? And where the portion he is to have the free use of is to be situated? Perhaps some might prefer to live by fishing or hunting near some large town where they could find a ready market for their products. This would be nice, indeed, and they are to have it free, which I suppose means free of taxation. But no, he cannot mean free after all, for he explains: "For the support of government justly and economically administered all land is all pay a certain *pro rata* of a fair valuation. The man who holds no more land than is necessary to support himself and family by their exertions, shall pay nothing but this tax—say for a farm of good land not exceeding 160 acres, or a valuation of $3,000. If a man holds land in excess of this limit, increase the rate. If he have twice this amount increase again—say double the rate on land in excess of the limit; double again at twice the limit at three times the limit double once, and so on *ad infinitum.* With the surplus thus raised, provide a fund in each county to be loaned to persons purchasing homesteads—not in excess of the limit allowed—on first mortgage, for a term of years sufficient to enable the head of a family to acquire a home on easy payments."

The first proposition: that all land shall pay a tax on a fair valuation for the support of government, is the essence of fairness and equity. But upon what principle of equity can the others be defended? It would be in effect confiscation of the property of the wealthy. Suppose the rate of taxation to be 10 mills on the dollar for all land not above the limit, $3,000; then at twice the limit, $6,000, the rate doubled would be 20 mills; at $12,000, 40 mills; at $24,000 80 mills, and so on, or an entire confiscation of all all large estates, improvements and all. What an utter absurdity! Now let him look for a moment at the justice, beauty and simplicity of the platform of the Single Tax League of Pennsylvania:

We assert as our fundamental principle that all men are equally entitled to the use of the earth. Therefore, No one should be permitted to hold land without paying to the community the value of the privilege thus accorded; and from the fund so raised all expenses of government should be paid.

We would therefore abolish all local, state and national taxation, except a tax upon the value of land, exclusive of improvements. This tax should be collected by the local government and a certain proportion be paid to the state government. National revenues should be raised by direct tax upon the several states.

This system of taxation would dispense with a horde of tax gatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

It would do away with the corruption an gross inequality inseparable from our present methods.

It would give us with all the world that absolute free trade which now exists between the states of the Union.

It would relieve the farmer, the workman and the manufacturer of those taxes by which they are unjustly burdened, and take for public uses those values due to the presence of population.

It would make it impossible for speculators to hold land idle, and would open unlimited opportunities for the employment of labor and capital, which is essential to the solution of the industrial problem.

Thus the single tax would raise wages in all occupations, do away with involuntary poverty and make overproduction impossible until all material wants are satisfied.

A man may have honestly acquired land that is now of great value, and all that the community can justly demand is that he pay an equitable rate on the value of the same, exclusive of the improvements. As long as does this he should be held secure in his possession of it and the improvements. The graduated land tax would confiscate it all, which would be a great injustice.

The single tax would do no injustice, but on the other hand it would do away with the monstrous injustice of the present system—a double injustice which, by allowing the landlords to appropriate to themselves the fund which rightfully belongs to the state (to the people in common) and thus leaves the latter no alternative but to invade the domain of private property and wrongfully take for public uses what belongs to the individual, thus robbing and grievously oppressing labor, while encouraging and strengthening monopoly of the worst sort.

Hoping our friend J. M. will study the single tax doctrine and help along this greatest and chief social reform, I am Sincerely yours,

J. F.

Miscellaneous Notices.

EBENSBURG, PA., APRIL 2, 1894—I have made arrangements with Professors Gibson and Hiter, who will conduct the normal school this summer in Ebensburg, to give instructions in **Typewriting** and **Stenography** at reasonable rates. Students who wish to take up this course should write me at once for particulars. Students who desire to do so, can commence at any time from this date.

JENNIE CRAVER.

mch30

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of stockholders for election of directors of Cresson and Clearfield Coal and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company at Foradale, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

H. O. HAGAN,
Secretary.

June 1, 1894.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in June, $1,400.00.

THOS. DAVIS,
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary. President.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The many patients of Dr. Salm are notified that hereafter his office will be at the Capital Hotel in Johnstown, where his accommodations are better. jun1,3

$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. A capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

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If your dealer does not have it, send direct to headquarters for it. *We pay all expressage.*
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ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of William Gillan, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of William Gillan, deceased, late of Jackson township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY GILLAN,
Jackson Twp., June 15, 1894.X Administratrix.

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BELOW WE QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW of our Many Big Bargains:

Dark wash calicoes.....5c. per yard
Blue prints....6c. per yard, former price 8c
Crash.....5c. per yard
Dress ginghams, all patterns.....8c.

Lancaster : Ginghams at 7 Cents.

Muslin, full yard wide, for.....5c. per yard
Outing cloth, all patterns, at...8c. and 10c.
Carpet chain, 5-ply, all colors.....20c.
Ladies' vests, very fancy, at.....10c
All the LATEST NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS at close figures.
☞Special sale in LACE AND EMBROIDERIES from 2c. per yard up.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

Our stock of clothing was never as complete as now. Any kind of cut or pattern you want.
Men's suits in sack only for.....$3.50
Better suits in any cut from.....$5.00 up
Youth's 3-piece suits from.....$2.00 up
Children's 2-piece suits from.....75c. up
Children's knee pants for.....15c

IN - GENTS' - FURNISHINGS We Excell Many Larger Establishments.

Fancy laundried shirts with collar attached for.....66c
Latest style fancy laundried shirts with two collars for.....90c
Window blinds (in two colors only) with patent spring for only.....19c
Curtain poles complete for.....20c

Wall Paper--A Specialty--Wall Paper

☞Furniture, Trunks and Valises must go to make room.

Kitchen chairs, light or dark, for $2.75 per set.
Solid hardwood bedroom suit, eight pieces, for only.....$21.00
Cupboards, sinks, sideboards and lounges at very low prices.
☞These goods are all new and first grade work on them.

Special Drive in Shoes.

☞Here is my guarantee:

IF SHOES DON'T WEAR SATISFACTORILY, I WILL GIVE A NEW PAIR FREE.

P. S.—Shoes that I sell wear out.

Ladies' dongola tip, spring heel butt, opera or congress.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
Ladies' dongola, opera, button, $1.00—are worth $1.75.

WE CAN START YOU —IN— HOUSEKEEPING —AT— ANY FIGURE FROM $20 to $2,000.

Russet, button or lace—a few left....$1.50—are worth $2.50.
Ladies' dongola tip Blucher....$2.50—are worth $3.00.
Ladies' Oxford tie in Russet, patent leather and dongola, all shapes and styles.....75c. and up

Ladies' Slippers, 50c. AND UPWARDS.

Children's spring heel, button, sizes 5 to 8.....50c
Infants' shoes from.....25c up
A very stylish shoe for men, congress or lace.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
A so'id leather working shoe for wear, no shoddy.....90c. a pair
If you want a nice dress shoe Satin calf, congress or lace....$1.75—they are worth $3.00.
Men's stylish tip Blucher calf....$2.50—are worth $4.00.

Men's Fine Concordan

Lace, Hand-sewed, for $3.00—they are worth $5.00.

Men's Extra Fine Kangaroo

Lace or Congress, $2.50.

WE MAKE
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on a hand-sewed Kangaroo, lace or congress, for

$3.25.

You cannot duplicate this shoe in any other store for less than

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☞Give us a call for Shoes and you will be convinced that we carry the Best Line in town for Wear, Style and Low Prices.

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KITTELL & LITTLE,
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EBENSBURG, PA.
☞Office in Opera House. 2,9,94

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞Office in Colonade Row, on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, P

THE MINER'S LIFE.

It Is Full of Toil and Has But Few Encouragements.

Some of the Dangers and Disadvantages Which Render the Calling Anything But a Desirable One.

New Jersey has probably 3,000 miners, and a large percentage of them are Americans, born and brought up in the neighborhood of the mines. Only iron and zinc mines exist in this state and consequently the miners are not confronted by several of the terrors which exist in the coal workings of other states. New Jersey miners have little reason to fear fire, or overpowering gases, and their chief danger exists in the handling of explosives, in occasional rockfalls, and in awkward slips and plunges down shafts. More deaths occur from falling down shafts than from any other causes.

In a few mines in this state the shafts are vertical and bucket hoists are used, but in most of them access is made by slopes and the ore is hauled out in small cars. A series of crude and slippery ladders follows the lines of rails on these slopes, and the hardy miners climb or scramble down the wet and reeking rungs several times a day. This means something in a mine with a slope of 1,000 feet. In addition to the danger of slipping there is always a risk of something tumbling down the slope from above and knocking the miner off the ladder.

It is said of the New Jersey miners, says the Chicago Times, that they are moral, industrious, and intelligent, but they are in little hope of having their condition in life changed. They work eight hours a day for $1 or $1.25 and average about $350 a year from which they save nothing. The law against paying them in store orders has proved inoperative and nearly all of the iron miners in this state are still working under one or another form of the odious truck system which the act was intended to abolish. They are compelled by necessity to ask for credit and the company's store is always open to them.

Perhaps they can get credit and lower prices elsewhere at an independent store nearer home, but if they are found purchasing except from the agent of the company they are quickly told to seek work elsewhere.

Although no actual store orders may be issued nowadays, the effect is just the same and the poor miner receives little cash on pay day. In some cases the miner lives rent free in one of the cabins erected by the mine owner and is still further enslaved by this fact. Others pay $5 or $6 a month rent.

Miners' wages have undergone little change in the last five years. The books of the Glendon iron works show that since 1858, however, there have been many fluctuations. In the first mentioned year 75 cents a day was the rate and in the following year it was increased to $1, and a shilling a day was added in 1860. From 1860 to 1862 it dropped to $1 again and in 1863 went up to $1.37½. In 1864 the pay rose steadily a quarter at a jump until April, 1865, the high rate of $2.50 a day was being paid. Then flour was nearly $9 a barrel, but when it jumped to $10.75 a barrel, in 1867, miners' wages had been cut to $1.50 and $1.65. These figures stood until the summer of 1873, when they rose to $2 again, but the panic of that year knocked them down to $1.75, and there was a steady decline to 90 cents a day, which was reached in April, 1877. The wages advanced steadily until $2 was again paid in 1880, and dropped by degrees to $1 in 1886. Since then most of the mines have been paying $1.25 to men and boys alike. One mine, the Mount Pleasant, near Dover, works its men in three shifts of eight hours each and pays them $1.25 a day. It is spoken of as one of the best mines to work in in the east and has an unusually intelligent force of men.

The iron miner finds little joy in life, being poked away in a damp and unwholesome tunnel in the bowels of the earth, with no light but the little oil lamp dangling from the front of his cap, and supplied with air through a rubber hose, which in some cases operates the drills. The fitful gleam of the many lamps, the chugging of the drills, occasional dull detonations when blasts are fired, the reeking walls of ore and rock and the dull throbbing of the big pumps make the surroundings as dismal and depressing as the imagination can conceive of, but here hundreds of men toil patiently for $1.25 a day, and at times for 90 cents, and perhaps some of them think that they are getting all out of life that there is in it for them.

In their hours of rest from toil they sleep, visit the store, talk to neighbors, or, perhaps, till a bit of garden if they are lucky enough to have anything but bare rock in the neighborhood of the home cabin. They know from statistics which have been furnished by the state that the trade life of a miner is short, and that their employment makes old men of them before their time. Loss of energy will come upon him before he is fifty years old if he escapes chronic rheumatism, consumption or throat troubles, which are the natural outcome of exposure to the damp and unhealthy surroundings of the miner during two-thirds of his working life.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

INDIANS believe that mirages are caused by evil spirits.

MANY years ago, in Scotland, capital punishment was by drowning.

KNIVES and forks were not in general use until the seventeenth century.

TO OVERCOME the resistance of the atmosphere, wild ducks and geese usually fly in triangles.

A LIVERPOOL clergyman preaches such drowsy sermons that lately his feet go to sleep while he is in the pulpit.

A SPECIES of ape, closely resembling the African gorilla, has been discovered on the Mosquito coast, Nicaragua.

RAILROADS in Holland are so carefully managed that the accidental deaths on them average only one a year for the entire country.

THE largest shark ever seen on the Pacific coast was recently caught at Monterey, Cal. It is forty feet in length and weighs about fifty thousand pounds.

JOHN WADE, the twelve-year-old son of N. S. Wade, of Wentzville, Mo., is a lad of promising growth. He is five feet seven inches in height, and already weighs two hundred and eighty-two pounds.

Not Words Enough.

A few weeks ago an American publisher wrote to Oscar Wilde, asking him for a "story of one hundred thousand words," for which he offered to pay "so and so." The gentle soul of the artist was disturbed. He did not take it kindly that his wares should be appraised by the yard, like ribbon. He wrote back to the New York publisher: "Dear Sir: I have received your charming letter, and have spent two or three days in delightful contemplation. I should like to write the story, but I do not see how I can do so. Unfortunately, there are not one hundred thousand words in the English language."

A FOOL never wants to learn, but the WISE MAN reads that

OLD HONESTY CHEWING TOBACCO

is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you.

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GREWSOME INCIDENTS AT SEA.

A Naval Officer's Relation of How a Messmate's Body Was Buried.

"I was nearly scared out of my senses once," remarked an officer of the United States navy whose name is a synonym for all that is courageous on land and sea.

There was an immediate demand from the Washington Star reporter for the story and the accommodating officer proceeded with it.

"It happened on the old ship Powhatan," he said, "several years ago, and we were anchored off a West India port. One day a young sailor, a general favorite with officers and crew, fell from a mast and broke his neck. He was dead when we picked him up, and we at once prepared the body for burial, the ship's carpenter making a wooden coffin, which he nailed together, as there were no screws suitable in his kit. We had expected to take the body ashore, but the authorities refused permission, and we were forced to a sea burial, and had placed a couple of shot inside the coffin at the foot to sink it. The body lay in state on deck that night, and the next day all hands were called to attend the funeral. The captain began reading the burial service, very solemnly and with much feeling, for all of us felt the loss of the young fellow keenly. He read along quietly until it was about half through, when all at once there came a fearful rasping, screeching sound from the coffin, and the lid began to rise. The superstitious sailors fled in dismay, the captain's face blanched, the other officers stood irresolute, and I grabbed the wheel and held on to it with all my strength to keep from running clean away. Scared? Why, I was so scared I didn't know where I was. But in a minute we began to realize that the swelling of the decomposing body had forced the nails out and it was their giving way that had made the fearful noise. In a few minutes the sailors were recalled, the coffin was nailed up again and lashed with ropes and the last sad rites were finished without further incident.

"That is to say," continued the officer, "there was no further incident on deck. It was my duty to go with a boat's crew some distance from the ship and sink the body in the sea, and I can tell you now I did not relish the job at all. It was duty, and that must be done whether one likes it or not. By this time the sun had set, the sea was quite rough and the men to go with me were badly rattled. At a suitable distance I stopped the boat, committed the body to the deep and, with a feeling of the most intense relief, ordered the crew to 'give way' to return to the ship. I sat in the stern of the boat facing the crew, and they had not taken a dozen strokes until I noticed something was wrong. Their faces began to take on the color of ashes and in a minute the bow oarsman stopped. 'It's after us, sir,' he said in a tone that made all my blood go clean down to the soles of my feet. I cast a quick glance backward. Right on our heels, apparently, and end on, jumping out of the water in weird, fantastic leaps, came the coffin in our wake. Then it was, in my nervousness, I wanted to scream, or faint, or do something; and for an instant it would have been a positive relief to me to have done all three in rapid succession, and wound it up by plunging into the sea, but the eyes of the men were on me, and they were worse scared than I was, and I couldn't do that. To put back was all there was to do, and at the command the boat went back, but I can assure you none of us wanted to go back with it. However, necessity compelled it, and in a few strokes we were alongside the coffin and had made it fast with a rope. Then we discovered that the air in it supported it, the shot at the foot keeping it almost perpendicular in the sea, and the dancing waves did the rest. In a minute we had knocked one end of it in; a minute later it had sunk out of sight with a smothered gurgle, and my scare was over, but the effects of it remained for weeks, and even yet I can make myself uncomfortable thinking about it."

LATEST IN JEWELRY.

NEW letter racks have been produced made of graded circles in raised work mounted on an inclined standard and supported like a photograph frame.

A BODICE decoration is a rose garland of diamonds that passes around the waist and is fastened with a rosette of diamonds, the center of which is a huge aquamarine with diamond pendants.

HARNESS is the very word that describes some of the decorations for bodices. One such is made of fine dead gold chains strung together brace fashion with cross pieces. All the points of intersection are fastened by huge pearls.

WORTH, the modiste, has introduced a new ornament in jewelry, which bids fair to be a favorite. It is a diamond triangle, with a flower or monogram in the center, and may be worn as a buckle, a brooch, or a decoration for the hair.

CONVENIENT and pretty receptacles have been brought out for holding the matutinal orange. They are on a low standard, tip tilted, polished, with a raised and broken edge, and have a rack at the back for supporting the pointed spoon.

COLORED stones were never more used. Large oval blocks of aquamarine and smoked topazes are preferred. These are set in the high tiaras, in decorations for bodices, in girdles, sumptuously set with diamonds and gold and silver.—Jeweler's Circular.

PEOPLE.

THE Apache chief, Geronimo, for some years past at Mount Vernon, Ala., is said to have grown old rapidly, so far as physical appearance is concerned, his hair being as white as snow, but he is still robust and hearty.

SENATOR GEORGE, of Mississippi, preserves the primeval customs of the plantation in Washington. He goes to bed not long after sundown—usually between eight and nine o'clock—rises in time for a six o'clock breakfast, and otherwise regulates his habits by the sun.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, having learned that the Young Men's Christian association of Washington was burdened with debt, inclosed his check for one hundred dollars in a letter, in which he observes that he is familiar enough with the association's work to know that it should be encouraged.

THE office of archpriest of St. Peter's, Rome, to which Cardinal Rampolla has just been appointed, is considered the most important office in the church next to the papacy; and the titular dignity is designated by the Italians as "Mezzo Papato." Cardinal Rampolla, who is fifty-one years of age, was born in Polizzi, in Sicily, and is regarded as the ablest of all the cardinals.

—An Unnecessary Coinage.—Washington society last winter knew a very self-sufficient bachelor, who was a congressman. In certain lines he was smart enough, but generally speaking he needed about twice as much sense as he usually displayed. One evening he was talking to a sharp girl. "I tell you what it is," he said, "I shall introduce a bill for the coinage of half cents." "Why are you going to do it?" she asked, innocently. "That's what you have already."—Detroit Free Press.

DR. MORITZ SALM.

This eminent Physician has devoted a lifetime to his Specialty—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases.

The Doctor has been for years a Professor and lecturer in several of our largest Medical Colleges, and has earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.

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ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY HIM

Six Physicians Did Not Do Her Stomach Any Good, But Dr. Salm Cured Her.

For five years I have suffered terribly with stomach trouble and all the resulting ailments, such as headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., to such a bad degree that I did not care how soon I would die. In that time I was treated by six different doctors, but none of them did me any good. To the contrary, I grew worse and worse to work was out of the question. I grew weaker and weaker on account of not being able to retain any kind of food on my stomach. I began treatment with Dr. Salm three months ago, and am now a different woman. I have never vomited once since the first treatment; and to make a long story short, I can once more with a good deal of pleasure attend to my daily labors.
MRS. MARY STEVENS.
Gallitzin, Pa.

On Account of Twenty Years' Continued Suffering and No Relief I Prayed to Die, but was Cured by Dr. Salm.

For twenty years I suffered the most excruciating tortures all on account of kidney trouble. The pain in my back was terrible, and many times when I stooped I did not know how to straighten up again. Often I had to go to bed for a week at a time, and in the end could not attend my regular labor any more. Gradually all the other organs became affected, my bladder became in such a condition that I did not care whether I lived or died; indeed I prayed for the latter often. The home doctors could not cure me, so I put myself under Dr Salm's care, and I blessed the day that I did so for to-day I am quite a different woman, willing and and anxious to enjoy life once more. I feel splendidly and am confident that the doctor will cure me in he time he has set, and I have come to the conclusion that one should never give up hope so long as they can obtain the services of this wonderful physician.
MRS. J. W. SHOOK.
Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa.

I Could Not Walk Straight Any More. Dr Salm Cured Me After Eight Other Doctors Had Failed.

For the last twenty years I have suffered untold agonies with a pain in my back and over the region of the kidneys. I had to get up regularly every hour at night to pass water, the pain on these occasions being almost unbearable and almost bent me double, so that after a while I could not walk straight any more; even the movement of my limbs produced the most excruciating pains. Of course I became very much emaciated on account of having no appetite to work was out of the question; eight doctors who treated me could not make out what was the matter, hence their medicines did not do me any good. Home medicines and highly recommended patent medicines had no effect whatever. Dr. Salm has cured me, and although I am 71 years of age, I set all day very well now and can once more attend to my daily labors.
MRS. SOPHIA HENRY.
Two Lick, Indiana county, Pa.

Inward Trouble Cured by Dr. Salm After the Best Physicians in the County Had Failed.

Our daughter Agnes has been ailing with some inward trouble for over 3 years. It made her very miserable and fit for nothing. She tried to be cured by the best doctors obtainable here, but without success. That Dr. Salm made a correct diagnosis at his first visit the splendid results of the treatment have proven, for she is once more able to lend a helping hand. We can recommend the Doctor highly.
J. N. FISHBURN.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Cross-Eye Operation Made Successfully by Dr. Salm.

Our little boy, Clyde, had scarlet fever when he was two years of age. It left him cross-eyed in both eyes. Dr. Salm operated on them and they are now perfectly straight. The boy was not given any chloroform, and the operation was painless.
HENRY BEGHTOL.
Pine Glenn, Centre county, Pa.

A Case of Catarrh of Fifteen Years' Standing Cured by Dr. Salm.

I have had a bad case of catarrh for 15 years. It gradually effected all my organs. I became weaker daily, caught cold in the best of weather and became miserable generally. I tried several doctors to get rid of the disease, but they did not help me any. I took lots of patent medicines, but might just as well have thrown my money away. Since Dr. Salm treated me I grew better steadily, and am once more a man, and I am certain the Doctor understands his business.
GEO. F. WALKER.
Milesburg, Centre county, Pa.

After Twelve Years of Suffering Dr. Salm Has Cured Me of a Bad Case of Catarrh.

For the last twelve years I have had a bad case of catarrh, with all its attending symptoms. For the last six years it bothered me a good deal, hardly being without a cold, making me miserable generally. I tried three different physicians, but of no avail, and can assure it takes you Dr. Salm to cure catarrh, for I do not take cold anymore, no scales form and I have in my nose as before tolore, and I must say that I consider myself satisfied with the Doctor's treatment.
JONATHAN LUTZ.
Tannersville, Centre county, Pa.

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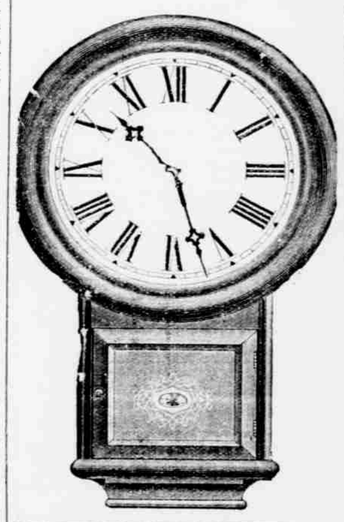

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Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the Oldest and Largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an agent $50 to $75 profit for your Wagon? Send your own order. Boxing free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.

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Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has n't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the *Largest Lamp Store in the World.*

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"The Rochester."

"A HAND SAW IS A GOOD THING, BUT NOT TO SHAVE WITH."

SAPOLIO

IS THE PROPER THING FOR HOUSE-CLEANING.

MORE DEATHS THAN BIRTHS.

A Rapid and Ominous Decrease in the Population of France.

Statistics are very dull, and dullness is a thing to be shunned by all well-regulated persons, says a writer in the Philadelphia Telegraph, but an article has just appeared in the Journal Officiel which is not quite uninteresting to France and the French. During the year 1892 the deaths in France exceeded the births by over twenty thousand. Hitherto the population had been about stationary, but this national deficit is serious. The French, from the highest to the lowest, do not care for large families, alleging, justly enough, that children are expensive articles. Did not a cook the other day lay her woes over the death of her first born open to her sympathizing mistress? "That baby cost me first and last not less than three hundred dollars," quoth the bereaved mother, "and after all that expense it only lived three weeks!" The birth-rate is about as usual in France, at the ratio of twenty-two births for every thousand inhabitants, but the increase in mortality is frightful, and is attributed by the medical authorities entirely to grippe, which they state has made more victims than the great cholera epidemics ever killed in one year. It is also solemnly set forth that the children who were born at the time of the war of 1870 are adding to the mortality by expiring now; but as these great medical lights state that the children born during the siege generally died in their infancy, owing to their privations, it is difficult to see why the mortality among the "war babies," as they were called, should have ceased for twenty whole years to spring up again suddenly. However, there is the unpleasant fact that the population of France, if something is not done, will speedily resemble, in this large and pleasant land, the relative proportions preserved by a single huckleberry sailing gravely in a very large bowl of milk.

HER HAIR FULL OF WEALTH.

How a Young Lady Stole Gold Dust and Diamonds.

"A young lady employed by a gold and silversmith in New York has only her good looks to thank for the fact that she was allowed to resign without being prosecuted for theft," remarked a resident of Brooklyn, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "She has an extraordinarily fine head of hair, which she allows to hang 'loosely over her shoulders and nearly down to her waist. From time to time it was noticed that the gold used in the room in which she worked did not go as far as it ought in making jewelry and gem settings, and that even allowing for the filings, which are most carefully preserved, there was a distinct leakage.

"Steps were taken to subject the employes to a more rigid search, but no discovery was made until the young lady with the long hair quarreled with her roommate over a love affair, and in a fit of jealousy her rival gave away the most interesting story. The young lady had kept her hair well greased, and then while at work would frequently pass her fingers through it casually, as though it were a mere matter of habit.

"By the process she accumulated a good deal of gold dust in her hair and sometimes dropped some diamond chips as well. Every night she combed out her locks with the smallest of tooth combs, carefully collected the peculiarly purloined treasure-trove and sold it without any difficulty. She broke down completely when taxed with the offense, made restitution as far as she was able, and her tears and promises were so profuse that she was then allowed to depart in peace, although her employer somewhat inconsistently took measures to prevent her obtaining further employment in the business in which she was an expert."

TRUE GENTLEMEN.

Rough Workingmen Who Are Respectful to Women.

It has been demonstrated on many occasions that it is not necessary for a man to have his clothes cut in the latest fashion, to have diamonds sparkling on his shirt front and to wear silk underwear in order to come under the head of "gentlemen." An example of this is given daily on Plum street, near Twelfth, says the Cincinnati Times-Star. The thoroughfare above the last named street is used by the young ladies of the college of music, who live in the West end, for by using the rear entrance to the college they save themselves a walk of almost two squares. Just below the entrance to the college is located one of the large depots of the Cincinnati Ice company, and here daily there are from six to ten men employed loading the wagons of the company. In order to do this it is necessary to lay a chute from the house to the wagons, and in no case have the men failed to remove the chute in order to let the young ladies pass. In other ways, too, do these rough, honest fellows show their respect for the ladies, and it is an accepted fact at the college that it is much safer and more pleasant for a young lady to go by the way of Plum street than to run the gantlet of the medical students on Twelfth street. The ogling and the remarks that are usually made when a young lady passes a crowd of well bred (?) young men are entirely foreign to these men, and they show their deference for the fair sex by being discreetly quiet and keeping their eyes to themselves.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE system of numbering the hours of the day from one to twenty-four has been adopted by the Italian railroads, and is in use for all time schedules.

THE king of Portugal has just effected an insurance on his life of forty thousand pounds with an English office, the risk being subdivided among several companies.

THE total tonnage of warships launched during last year by the four most active naval powers was: France, 52,188 tons, the United States, 40,050; Great Britain, 28,920; and Russia, 17,326.

DR. GRANGER, of Chester, who was called to London to advise Mr. Gladstone concerning his sight, says: "I did not find anything in the condition of Mr. Gladstone's eyesight to prevent his remaining in office. I found that his general health was exceedingly good."

A NOTABLE illustration of the depreciation in recent years in the value of English estates is in the fact that the estate of Elvedon, the seat of the late Maharajah Duleep Singh, which was offered for sale in 1876, and an offer of five hundred thousand pounds for it refused, was sold a few days since for one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

An Ancient Telephone.

It is reported that an English officer named Harrington has discovered in India a working telephone between the two temples of Pauj about a mile apart. The system is said to have been in operation at Pauj for over two thousand years. Egyptologists have found unmistakable evidence of wire communications between some of the temples of the earlier Egyptian dynasties, but whether these served a telegraphic, telephonic or other purpose is not stated.

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MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and chest most of the time; also had dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your *New Heart Cure*. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

May 28th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

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Dr. MILES' PILLS, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. The best remedy is Ayer's Pills. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. D. Hess, Lethasville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE IN ORDER.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Cures thousands annually of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria. More Ills result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause. Why suffer when you can be cured? Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a celebrated family medicine.

YOUR DRUGGIST WILL SUPPLY YOU.

THE FARQUHAR

PATENT VARIABLE FRICTION FEED
Best Set Works in the World.

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CAUSED BY A HORSE RACE

How a Fierce Battle with Indians Was Brought About.

An Event Which Explains Why the Navajoes of Fort Wingate Were Hostile to the United States Government Through the Civil War.

Don Amado Chavez, the eldest son of the late Col. Manuel Chavez, New Mexico's most noted Indian fighter, tells an interesting story of the big fight with the Navajos at Fort Wingate in 1861, which was the cause of the turbulence with that tribe during the rebellion and which he witnessed as a boy. Don Amado was about twelve years old then, says a Santa Fe (N. M.) correspondent. His father was commander at Fort Wingate, where New Mexican volunteer troops were stationed to watch the Navajos and keep them quiet. The tribe was supposed to be peaceable and friendly, but it was deemed right to keep an eye on them and keep them from stealing stock, in which art the Navajos are past masters.

The Navajos had a pony that they believed able to outrun anything on four legs, and they were anxious to get up a match race at the fort. The surgeon at the post owned a thoroughbred race horse, and a match was made between the two. There was a general gathering of the tribe around the fort for several days before the race, and the Indians and soldiers were on the best of terms. One of the chiefs took a fancy to the colonel's son and made a present to little Amado of a pretty buckskin pony with white tail and mane. Amado was very proud of his pony and rode him about the Indian camp and made friends of the Navajos.

On the day of the race the Indians and soldiers bet all of their portable property on the result. According to the Indian custom the things wagered were tied together and piled up in a general heap. A soldier bet five dollars against a Navajo blanket, the coins were tied up in a fold of the blanket, a tag attached showing who were the parties to the transaction and the blanket cast upon the pile.

A shrewd Navajo rode the Indian pony and a Mexican of the name of Ortiz rode the thoroughbred horse. A one thousand-yard stretch across the prairie was hemmed in on both sides by a mixed crowd of Indians and Mexican soldiers. A fair start was made and the pony got away a little in the lead. He was only a sprinter, however, and was no match for the horse when the latter got fairly into his stride. The Indian soon saw that his pony was outclassed, and that he could not win by fair running, and so he resorted to tricks to prevent the horse from passing. Whenever the horse attempted to pass the Indian pulled the pony over to that side just enough to get in the way, and Ortiz was compelled to pull up to avoid collision.

The Indian worked the trick with so many variations that the horse was fairly pocketed all the time by the lone pony, and Ortiz became furious. At last Ortiz lost patience and, when only a few yards from the finish the Indian tried the trick again Ortiz gave his horse the spurs and plunged ahead. The big American horse took the pony over, but kept his feet and bounded across the line. The pony's neck was broken and his rider was crushed to death in the fall.

As soon as the Navajos understood what had happened they made a rush for Ortiz. Soldiers rallied around the rider to protect him, and in half a minute a free fight was in full blast. The soldiers got together quickly, and their fire was more effective than in scattering fire of the Navajos, but the Indians were numerous and made a ugly fight.

Young Amado saw his friend the old chief, lying on the ground, wounded, and he went to him. The old man was mortally hurt, but he knew the boy and asked him for water. Amado go the water, sat down by the Indian, raised his head and gave him a drink. The surgeon came riding by, looking for the boy, and saw him sitting by the side a wounded Indian. He shouted to Amado up by the collar, placed him behind on the horse, galloped back into the fort and handed him over to the colonel, who had just been aroused by the firing, and was getting out of a sick bed to take charge of things.

The colonel told the boy to stay in quarters and not venture out again, and then he went to the walls and put the cannon into action. But the Indians could think of nothing but his Navajo friend lying out there on the plain with a ghastly wound in his breast and longing in vain for water. So he filled his father's canteen and stole out through the gate and found the old chief again. The old man was dying fast, and did not recognize the boy. Amado sat down by him, raised the head upon his knee, and held the canteen to the blue lips. And so he sat and ministered to the Indian until the life had gone from the body, and then he cried because the old man's pony was dead.

The thunder of the cannon, the shouts of the captains and the yells of the Navajos had ceased, and only an occasional crack of a rifle told that some skirmisher out on the prairie was trying some long parting shot at the enemy. Not until next day when they saw scores of dead Indians gathered along the race course and on the prairie, and buried in a long trench did the boy understand that he had been in a battle, and that all the tumult had raged around him when he sat by the dying chief